The New-York Times.

VOL. VII....NO. 1872. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA FOUNDERED.

Six Hundred and Twenty-Six Persons on Board.

Five Hundred and Sixty-Six Lives Lost.

ONLY SIXTY SAVED.

Forty Picked Up by the Norwegian Bark Eloise.

TWENTY SAVED BY OTHER MEANS.

Correct List of her Officers and Crew.

STEAMERS SENT TO SEARCH FOR HER.

DETAILS OF OTHER DISASTERS.

Statements of the Commanders of the Falcon, Empire City and Atalanta.

The public anxiety in relation to the fate of the *Central America* and her passengers, is at length partially relieved by an announcement that the worst fear was [illegible] by the truth. The *Central America* foundered on the 12th inst., and only SIXTY OF A LIST OF FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE PASSENGERS, AND HER OFFICERS AND CREW, HAVE BEEN SAVED. We received the melancholy news by telegraph at a late hour last evening. Aside from the general statement of her loss, and the whereabouts of a portion of those who were saved, the dispatch is provokingly devoid of important particulars, which, it would seem, might have been afforded had more care been taken in obtaining the information. It is stated that the steamship *Thomas Swann*, on her way from New-York to Charleston, spoke the Norwegian bark *Eloise*, about fifteen miles north of Cape Hatteras, and was informed that she had on board *forty* of the passengers of the *Central America*; that the *Central America* foundered on the 12th inst., and that only SIXTY out of over FIVE HUNDRED passengers, besides the officers and crew, had been saved. Where the remaining TWENTY of the saved, and not on board the *Eloise* are, or in what condition they were last seen, is not stated. Whether or not any effort was made by the captain of the steamship *Swann* to obtain a list of the lost or saved, we are not informed. For such important particulars, together with the situation of the treasure on board, we must, in all probability, await the arrival of the *Eloise*, or whatever vessel may have picked up the remaining twenty, said to have been saved. The following is the dispatch:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The Steamship *Thomas Swann*, from New-York, has arrived at this port, and reports having spoken, on the 16th inst., about fifteen miles north of Cape Hatteras, the Norwegian Bark *Eloise*, which had on board forty of the passengers of the Steamship *Central America*. The passengers stated that the *Central America* foundered on the 12th inst, and that only sixty out of over five hundred passengers were saved. Nothing is mentioned concerning the specie she had on board.

We are indebted to Messrs. G. N. CLARK & Co., for the following correct

LIST OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CENTRAL AMERICA.

Lieut. Wm. L. Herndon, Commander.
Charles W. Van Rensselaer, 1st officer.
James M. Frazer, 2d officer.
Charles A. Myers, 3d officer.
E. W. Hull, purser.
W. H. Hull, ship storekeeper, brother of the purser.
John Black, boatswain.
Finley Frazer, seaman.
Robert Long, seaman.
David Raymond, seaman.
Francis Waters, seaman.
James Clark, seaman.
James Traver, seaman.
John Dowling, seaman.
Frederick Brower, seaman.
Richard Reed, seaman.
Samuel Lawrence, seaman.
Edward Brown, seaman.
Thos. Parker, seaman.
Wm. Jackson, seaman.
Jas. McLean, seaman.
Timothy McEvaen, boy.
Chas. E. Boyd, boy.
George E. Ashby, chief-engineer.
John Tice, first assistant-engineer.
Henry Koo[illegible], second assistant-engineer.
George Buddington, third assistant-engineer.
Donald McDonald, fourth assistant-engineer.
Wm. Jones, fourth assistant-engineer.
Joseph Clark, fourth assistant-engineer.
Morgan Badgeley, fireman.
Martin Hyde, fireman.
Alexander Grant, fireman.
Bernard Conchlin, fireman.
John Smith, fireman.
John Clark, fireman.
Patrick Carr, fireman.
George Stewart, fireman.
John Devoty, fireman.
Edward Doyle, fireman.
John Jones, fireman.
Henry Wetherington, fireman.
Patrick Gavin, coal passer.
John McGuinnis, coal passer.
Arnold Bell, coal passer.
James Morris, coal passer.
Herman Yager, coal passer.
Bartley McCarty, coal passer.
John Gillespie, coal passer.
Richard Bell, coal passer.
Christopher Callam, coal passer.
Patrick Evans, oilman.
John McGrathy, oilman.
John Barry, oilman.
Peter Brennan, oilman.
William Wigglesworth, store-keeper.
M. E. McBride, steward.
James Brasier, head waiter.
Eli Clem Eris (Clemens), waiter.
Bartlett Guyner, waiter.
Cyprian Nelson, waiter.
Samuel Nelson, waiter.
John Hogan, waiter.
John Brown, waiter.
William Perkins, waiter.
John E. Freeman, waiter.
Michael Dwyer, waiter.
Patrick Carroll, waiter.
Archibald McBeath, waiter.
Wm. Stevens, waiter.
Philip Poker, silverman.
Wm. Myers, linman.
Wm. Hare, pantryman.
Elias Libbey, pantryman.
John Young, pantryman.
James Yancey, steerage steward.
Henry Holcombe, steerage waiter.
James Henry, steerage waiter.
George Wilson, steerage waiter.
Peter Kelley, steerage waiter.
John Blue, steerage waiter.
Richard Painter, steerage waiter.
William Sargent, porter.
Chas. Pennington, porter.
William Garretson, Captain's man.
Lucy Dawson, stewardess.
Richard Gilbert, officers' mess boy.
Wm. Flynn, Engineer's mess boy.
Aaron Holcomb, saloon cook.
John Prattis, second saloon cook.
John Henry, third saloon cook.
Henry Handlerbergh, ship's cook.
Isaac Prattis, second ship's cook.
James West, third ship's cook.
Charles Cornell, scullion.
John Patterson, butcher.
John White, pastry cook.
Wm. McLelland, baker.
James T. Tennison, M. D., Surgeon.
Jacob D. Gillead, Barber.
Isaac Nash, water-closet.

Thomas Mathews, Robert Christy, Wm. Bourne, who worked their passage, and probably left at Aspinwall.

TOTAL.

Crew	101
Passengers	525
Whole number	626
Number reported saved	60
Total of lives lost	566

The officers of the steamer are spoken of as the choicest men in the employment of the Company, being distinguished for ability and trustworthiness. Mr. HALL, the Purser, has been in the employment of the Steamship Company since the first establishment of the California Line. Among the passengers was probably a son of Mr. RANDALL, the agent of the Company, who went out in the steamer to spend a vacation from school.

During the afternoon of yesterday, the public fears for her safety were largely increased by the publication of the following dispatch:

"NORFOLK, Sept. 16.—*Central America* left Havana at 9 o'clock, A. M. 8th. We left at ten, when the gale commenced on the night of the 10th. Lat. 30° 30', long. 79° 20'. I presume the *Central America* was forty miles ahead. Gale lasted until Monday morning 14th; neither sun nor stars shone during that time."

She had 525 passengers, and about $2,000,000 in treasure, including remittances from Havana, principally insured in London.

The general concern was rendered still more painful by the reports of large quantities of wrecked materials which have been passed in the track of that steamer. Also, the statement of the chief mate of the steamer *Atalanta*, that they saw, on the night of the storm, signals of distress, which are used by steamers, (blue lights in succession,) that they were only a mile and a half distant, but suddenly disappeared, and that nothing was seen of the steamer in the morning. Her owner and the agent of the line, however, manifested no fears on her account, whatever they might inwardly have felt; they spoke of her as one of the staunchest of vessels, and an excellent sea-boat, and had full confidence in her ability to weather the gale through which the other steamers passed in safety. The *Central America* (*George Law*) was built in 1853, by WILLIAM H. WEBB, for the United States Mail Steamship Company. She was constructed of the best materials, and all her planking was bolted edgewise through and through. Only three months ago she was taken on the dry dock and thoroughly overhauled and partly recoppered; the main portion of it still being in good order. She had two direct acting engines, of which all the working parts were wrought iron, and very heavy; her crank pins, for instance, being 12 inches in diameter, which is said to be as large as the *Persia's*, and all other parts in proportion. Her boilers were also thoroughly repaired at the same time. The opinion of those at the office of the California Steamship Company was, that she ran short of coal during the gale, and is probably making her way under sail, along the Gulf Stream; or that she might have put into Nassau or Key West.

Mr. SIMMONS, mate of the steamer *Atalanta*, gave to the Board of Underwriters the following particulars of fragments of wreck seen by him, as mentioned yesterday: "On Sunday, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock A. M., Cape Lookout bearing northwest, 18 miles distant, we saw fragments of wreck, comprising a steamer's wheelhouse, black or grey. At 6 o'clock saw two or three panels of doors, grained light oak, apparently new, split and broken; also three or four long knees, such as would be used in building a light cabin or upper deck. At midnight, saw a light, supposed to be that of a steamer, as it was high from the water. The *Atalanta* was then about 18 miles E. S. E. of Cape Hatteras. Saw only one light, the ship heading E. N. E. Soon saw three signals of distress—blue lights in succession, not more than a mile and a half or two miles distant. We hauled off southeast to run for her, when the lights suddenly disappeared, and we saw nothing of her at daylight. The gale was one of the severest we ever experienced."

CAPTAIN BROWN'S STATEMENT.

Capt. BROWN, of the steamer *Falcon*, which arrived from Savannah late on Wednesday night, and which experienced the full force of the storm, has furnished our Reporter with an account as he experienced it, and also as to what he saw of the materials of a wreck. The *Falcon*, says Capt. BROWN, left the Bar at Savannah on Saturday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., with the wind light from the westward; we were deeply loaded, having 9,335 sacks of wheat, and 150 tierces of Rice; at 10 o'clock P. M., we took a squall out of the northwest, which backed round to the southwest and blew a heavy gale. Our foresail was blown away while scudding before the gale. A heavy sea was running, and we did not dare to alter the ship's course for fear of being boarded by the sea. We kept right before the wind, and carried all the sail and steam we could, in order to keep out of the way of the sea. On Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., we passed Frying Pan Shoal, the gale continuing from the southwest. Tuesday, at 4 A. M., we were up with Cape Lookout; from this time until 8 o'clock P. M. we passed large quantities of floating materials, among other things the front of a steamer's wheel-house, painted black, and light-colored in the centre, or what appeared to be a star, or the rays of the sun; berth boards in large numbers, painted white with dark caps, as if of mahogany or black walnut. I knew they were berth boards from close inspection, as they passed us on both sides; there were enough of them to have supplied any large ship; fragments of deck planks twenty-five or thirty feet long, painted yellow on the upper and white on the under side; I could see where the carlins had been wrenched off, and the spikes sticking out.

A large number of small iron-bound casks, apparently wine casks, of twenty gallons, large at the bilge, and small at the heads; two empty crates, and twenty or thirty cabbages, which I supposed came out of them. We kept a bright lookout, expecting to see a wreck, but saw none. At 12 o'clock, noon, Tuesday, we were up with Hatteras, there being no abatement of the gale, and a heavy sea. Saw two barks under close-reefed topsails, and two schooners under foresails without jibs. At 7 o'clock, P. M., was opposite Nag's Head, when the gale moderated a little, and hauled to the northwest, but soon commenced blowing as hard as ever, so that with all the steam we could raise, we only made 25 miles up to 12 o'clock next day, 17 hours. At one time we shipped a sea which washed our heaviest anchor, weighing 2,200 pounds, about 10 feet from its position from forward—aft. The vessel, however proved an excellent seaboat, and we have brought our cargo home without the least damage. We saw no lights of steamers at night, and no signals of distress.

The Underwriters called a meeting at noon, yesterday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of sending a steamer, to look after the *Central America*.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, which took the place of the *Empire City*, and sailed for Havana and New-Orleans yesterday afternoon, took an extra quantity of provisions, boats, &c., and was instructed to cruise to the southward of the Gulf, and keep a bright lookout for the missing steamer. The *Empire City* was also telegraphed to make a search for the *Central America*, upon her trip to this port. Captain McGOWAN expected to sail from Norfolk yesterday.

Capt. McGOWAN reports passing a large bark, of about 300 tons—appeared to be light—off Cape Lookout, in twelve fathoms water, at anchor, with everything gone but mizzen-mast.

The schooner *Wm. H. Hill* is ashore on Cape Henry, with a prospect of being got off; also brigantine *John B. Rhodes*, of Boston, owned by J. BAKER & Co., of Boston.

There is also a deeply-laden brig, name unknown, on the beach. One man was drowned in attempting to reach her.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPT. M'GOWAN.

To Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., President of the United States Mail Steamship Company:

STEAMSHIP EMPIRE CITY,
QUARANTINE AT NORFOLK, Sept. 5, 1857.

We arrived at this port this morning at 7 o'clock, after encountering one of the most severe gales of wind that I ever witnessed, commencing on Thursday at 12 o'clock, and continuing without intermission until Monday at 12 o'clock; the wind varying during the time from northeast to southwest, around by the west, and blowing furiously from each point. As the wind backed round we were enabled, with great caution and labor, to keep the ship up head to sea, to which I attribute her safety.

The sea ran high and was perfectly awful to behold, and broke several times over the vessel. The outside of the starboard wheel-house is washed away, with forward water-closets both sides, fore spencer blown into pieces, main-gaff carried away and came on deck, seats forward (many of them) gone, three crates of fruit, shipped Johnson for Grimmarin, gone; some 8 or 10 of the air-ports, or side-lights, stove in, letting large quantities of water in the ship, besides other slight damage about the decks.

About the boilers; the starboard one has a hole in the bottom, and the port one a hole in steam chimney which could not be got at during the time we were out; the bolts securing the boilers to the bottom of the ship are also broken. During the whole of the gale the engine department worked faithfully at their duty; as our fuel fell short in consequence of the length of the voyage, we were compelled to burn up all the steerage berths, awning staunchions and all the wood that could be found on board not connected with the cabin.

The ship is placed in Quarantine four miles from the city and will not be allowed to go up. I have got a schooner alongside with coal, which we will commence taking in at once, and will do what repairs are necessary to the boilers and sail for New-York, I think, about Thursday morning, 17th. I forgot to state above that the starboard iron brace supporting the guard forward was also broken by the violence of the sea. I will have it repaired to-morrow, and will use all economy and dispatch in getting the ship to sea. Very respectfully yours,

J. McGOWAN, Captain.

When the *Empire City* left Havana, she had sixty passengers on board. About fifty of the passengers embarked at Old Point Comfort for Baltimore, in order to run home by the different railroads.

At Norfolk, Captain McGOWAN took the mail-bags to the Post-Office, but the Postmaster refused to receive them, and the Captain was compelled to take them back to the steamer.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Columbia in the Storm.

The Charleston *Courier* of Monday announces the safe arrival at that port of the *Columbia*, which left New-York on the Wednesday previous. Much anxiety had been felt for her safety, but she came in all right, after having had a severe time of it. She was exposed from Friday, the 11th, to nothing less than a hurricane, with a tremendous sea. She stood it beautifully, however, suffering only the trifling loss of a portion of her paddle-boxes, a couple of horses, and part of her deck load. We take the following from the *Columbia's* log: "On Thursday, at 11 P. M., signalized steamer *James Adger*, hence for New-York. On the 11th instant, at 10 A. M., took a very heavy gale of wind from E. N. E., with a heavy sea from S. E.; at 10 P. M. increased to a hurricane from E. S. E.; washed off paddle-boxes; wind and sea increased till 4 A. M., when it died away with an awful sea; wind then shifted to the N. W. and blew much worse than ever, with an awful sea, and lasted for 20 hours. Lost a pair of fine horses during the gale, and part of deck load."

The passengers of the *Columbia* have published a card of thanks to Captain BERRY, his officers and crew, for their seamanlike conduct during their severe passage of over forty-eight hours, in which the lives of all on board were imperiled.

One of the proprietors of the Charleston *News*, who was a passenger in the *Columbia*, publishes in that paper the following account of the gale:

"The *Columbia* left New-York in fine weather on Wednesday afternoon—met a head wind and rather a rough sea on Thursday and Thursday night—passed Cape Hatteras on Thursday evening—and were nearly, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, off Frying Pan shoals. By this time, the wind had shifted from the southward, and began to increase to a gale from E. N. E., and before 1 P. M., the noble steamship had to be brought to a stand, with her head to the tempest, and her engine strained to keeping her steady and from drifting toward the shore and breakers—being in about 15 fathoms water. She gradually worked further out and obtained ample sea room, although at a previous good distance.

And now for eighteen hours did that tempest beat upon her, and a scene continue of the grand, appalling and perilous beyond description. Not only were the waves of the greatest magnitude and wildness, and the wind the most terrible hurricane, but, for hours, they came in cross directions, the sea from S. E. giving the ugliest cross sea, and subjecting us to the double danger of swamping and capsize. At 10 P. M., the wind veered to E. S. E., and reached its height, but the seas thus more fully in its direction. Until 2 A. M., the climax of the terrible power of both prevailed, then slowly abated, and at 5 o'clock A. M. Saturday, the wind was down, leaving us on immense rolling waves.

Thus ended the first gale. For a few hours, although the reverse storm was expected by some, all parties became cheerful and partook of breakfast. At 9 A. M., the wind having shifted to the west and north or landward, was in a few minutes the most driving hurricane we had ever seen or conceived. It prostrated the awful seas which had come from the broad ocean and appeared to sweep its surface along in spray and foam with lightning power and velocity. For five hours it exhibited not even abatement enough to mark squalls—it was one great squall. Under it the sea gradually increased, and when at last the wind became more fitful, it had reached a surging power that made every timber quiver, although the ship took it lengthwise and on her bow.

In the meantime the gale had veered to the southward, thus giving us another ordeal of a cross sea, and as our gallant commander called it—"an ugly sea." Between 4 and 8 P. M. it was fearful. From then until after midnight a gradual "cessation of horrors" took place, exhausted passengers sunk to a fitful sleep, and woke at dawn on Sunday to find a gentle breeze, a pacified ocean and a clearing sky—to find themselves safe and bearing for Charleston, with gratitude to God in their hearts, and wonder at their deliverance. For 42 hours they had borne the most painful suspense, and for 33 had been in the extremest peril.

The gale must have been a circular hurricane through which the *Columbia* passed, or which rather passed over her position. The outer portion of its whirl took her in one direction, then its centre being more or less still and vacuous enveloped her in the few hours lull, and again the opposite side striking her from still other directions produced the second storm, and turned her prow to all points of the compass in her struggle for preservation.

Calmness and quietude appeared to pervade the manner and looks of the passengers; in fact, on such an occasion one feels so gathered and intensified within, that any outward display of feeling would be a mockery. The ladies were all composed.

Of Captain BERRY, the writer speaks in terms of the highest praise for the skillful seamanship exhibited by him during the storm.

Loss of the Steamship Norfolk.

From the Philadelphia Ledger of Yesterday.

The steamer *Norfolk*, belonging to the Union Steamship Co., of Philadelphia, left this city on Saturday for Richmond *via* Norfolk, and proceeded as far as the Breakwater on Saturday and landed her passengers at Lewistown. In consequence of the fog, the steamer remained at the Breakwater until some time during Sunday, when she left for her destination. It is presumed that she encountered the gale on Sunday night, and was lost on Monday. From a brief dispatch received from Mr. WEBSTER, agent for the line in this city, it appears that the passengers and crew took to the small boats, and were subsequently picked up by the steamers *Caledonia* and *Joseph Whitney*—the former from Charleston for Baltimore, and the latter from Baltimore for Boston.

The captain and passengers, sixteen in number, were landed at the Breakwater, and the engineer, Mr. WAPLES, and his son, and the firemen, four in number, were taken to Baltimore.

The *Norfolk* is of 511 tons burden, and was formerly called the *Penobscot*, and ran from Bangor to Boston, and afterwards between this city and New-York, and while on the latter route encountered the terrible gale which swept our coast in 1850. She was rebuilt and lengthened in 1853. Last Spring she was purchased by the Union Steamship Company, and completely overhauled, and has since been running weekly ever since. She was valued at about $30,000, part of which is covered by insurance. She had a large assorted cargo, valued at about $80,000, and belonging to merchants in the interior of North Carolina and Virginia. A portion of the cargo was insured in this city, and a part in Richmond.

Captain J. H. KELLY, who has commanded the *Norfolk* ever since she belonged to the present Company, is well known as the former commander of the city ice-boat, and has always maintained a high reputation for skill, prudence and energy. He was accompanied, on this trip, by his wife and four children.

It was expected that Captain KELLY would have arrived in the city last night, but, up to a late hour, the steamer *City of Richmond* had not arrived.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORFOLK'S PASSENGERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Bulletin of Last Evening.

Capt. KELLY, with the rescued passengers, and a portion of the crew of the lost steamer *Norfolk*, reached this city at 11 o'clock this morning, on the steamship *City of Richmond*. The passengers and crew after the wreck of their ship, took to the small boats. The majority of them were picked up by the steamer *Joseph Whitney*, and the remainder were taken into Baltimore by the *Caledonia*.

Capt. KELLY informs us that he remained on the *Whitney* until noon on Tuesday. During the night previous the wind blew a gale. On Tuesday the wrecked party were taken off by the pilot-boat *Gen. Pike*, off Cape Henlopen, and taken into Lewes, where they were very kindly treated by the inhabitants.

At noon, yesterday, the steamer *City of Richmond* touched at Lewes, and all hands were taken on board and brought to this city, where they arrived safely to-day.

The following particulars of the wreck were prepared by Mr. GEORGE W. PORTER, of the Merchants' Exchange, Baltimore, who was a passenger on board the *Joseph Whitney*, who picked up the greater portion of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer:

The steamship *Norfolk*, Capt. J. H. KELLY, which left Philadelphia on Saturday last, at 9 o'clock A. M., for Norfolk and Richmond, with twenty-six passengers, and a crew composed of twenty-one persons, and laden with a valuable cargo of merchandise, encountered a heavy gale from E. S. E. on Sunday evening, which continued to increase in violence during the night; between 10 o'clock P. M. and 1 A. M., she sprung a leak, carried away jib, spanker and fore-spencer, and, to lighten her, a large portion of the cargo was thrown overboard. Her head was then turned toward the beach, with the view of running her on, to save the lives of those on board, but the rudder broke off, and she was left a helpless wreck, in a violent gale and heavy sea, and at daylight on Monday broke into pieces, then about 10 miles south of Chincoteague, the passengers and crew barely having time to take to the boats, saving nothing but what clothes they had on, before she went down, and was lost entirely from view.

After being on board the small boats in a heavy sea and high N. N. W. wind for about nine hours, they were fallen in with at 2½ o'clock P. M., by the steamship *Jos. Whitney*, Capt. HOWES, from Baltimore, bound to Boston, who succeeded in taking up three of the boats containing forty persons, a list of the names of whom are given below. The fourth boat steered off in another direction in search of a vessel which was in sight, but which did not heed them, and it was seen afterwards, but it is supposed made for the shore. This boat's crew, containing the first and second engineer and firemen, was afterwards picked up by the steamer *Caledonia*, bound from Charleston to Baltimore.

The following are the names of those picked up by the *Jos. Whitney*:

Captain Kelly, wife, four children, nurse and colored boy; W. H. Snyder, first mate; Tobias Moore, pilot; Mrs. D. S. Palmer and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ashmear, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Capell, Mrs. Capell, Sen., Mrs. White, Thos. Wier, Wm. Marshall, M. Fouce, Geo. W. Howard, Wm. Sheppard, Edward Minor Burr, L. Lee Wood, W. A. Walker, Peter Brantz, Jas. A. Moore, Lewis Wagner, Jas. Fountain, Geo. H. Harald, Jos. Elliott, Antonia Danie, Vincent Adante, Wm. G. Boen, colored, Edward Stanton.

The passengers all speak in the highest praise of the conduct of Capt. KELLY and his officers, Mr. JOHN MOORE and Mr. W. H. SNYDER, during the trying circumstances of the loss of their ship. The Captain stood at the gangway, and would not allow a single man to leave the ship until the ladies were all safely stowed in the boat; he then had each boat provided with a compass and provisions, &c., being himself the last to leave the sinking ship.

In the missing boat (afterwards picked up the *Caledonia*) were James W. Waples, First Engineer; Henry Waples, Second Engineer, (father and son;) Edward Simpler, greaser; George Robinson, fireman; second fireman and two coal-passers, names not known; and Mrs. Elizabeth Armstead, stewardess.

It is impossible to describe the feelings of the unfortunate shipwrecked people upon finding themselves once more safe and on the deck of the *Joseph Whitney*. Some of them were almost entirely destitute of clothing, while others were but half clad,—most of the ladies and children were without shoes or stockings, and from their exposure to the high wind and sea their garments generally were nearly washed off them. In a short time, however, they were made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. The officers and passengers of the *Joseph Whitney* did all in their power; trunks were opened and dry clothes were put upon all.

The passengers generally were unremitting in their attentions to these unfortunate persons. In this connection mention should be made of the kind and generous conduct of a poor Irish girl, MARGARET FINLEY, who fills the position of stewardess of the *Joseph Whitney*. Her joy was unspeakable upon witnessing the rescue of the ship-wrecked people; she dealt out her clothes to them till the last piece was gone, save the clothes she had on, and she then gave up her room for their further accommodation.

To Captain SOLOMON HOWES, the commander of the *Joseph Whitney*, all praise is due for his good management in saving the passengers and crew and for the care and attention shown them while on board his vessel. Since his command of this ship, less than three years, he has rescued some fifty-five lives.

The steamer *Norfolk* was thirteen years old, 611 tons burthen, and she was rebuilt four years ago. *She was owned at Philadelphia, and is partly insured.*

The following named passengers on board the *Jos. Whitney* were particularly kind to the shipwrecked people:—Miss Lehman, Mrs. Thayer; Miss Martha Lee, of Maryland; W. H. Mann; *John F. Ellis*, of Washington; Rob. Freeman; Ben. Freeman; F. Mott; J. A. Chilles; E. G. W. Hall; Rev. C. A. Davis, U. S. N.; W. R. Lee, *C. B. Whitney*, of Boston; Geo. Fitzpatrick; John Godfrey and George Porter and lady.

John Franz, steward of the *Jos. Whitney*, was also especially kind on the occasion.

At Lewistown the passengers held a meeting and adopted the following expression of their feelings:

We, the undersigned, passengers in the steamship *Norfolk*, lately lost, desire to express, to the best of our present ability, our heartfelt thanks to the Captain, JAS. R. KELLY, for the noble manner in which he stood by us to the last, not only when the ship was sinking, but when embarked in our forlorn hope, the boats, in which he cheered us and took his turn at the oar like a man; also, when safe on shore, he entertained us like a gentleman. The last in losing sight of his ship, the first in contriving our rescue.

In this connection we cannot forget Mr. SNYDER, the mate, Mr. MOORE, the pilot, Mr. GEORGE H. HOWARD, whom the ladies thank for much attention, and one and all of the crew, who seemed to hold their Captain as eminently worthy of their respect and obedience, (one, as they said,) who would not desert the boat while a plank of her remained.

Henry Thompson and wife, M. Butcher Butler and wife, Mr. T. Wier, J. A. Ashmead and wife, Mrs. Cappell, Miss C. Cappell and sister, Mrs. White, Mrs. D. S. Palmer and son, W. Marshall, O. S. Foucett, M. T. Wagner, James Fountain, S. D. Wood.

On the road to the city, on board the *City of Richmond*, the passengers and officers of the *Norfolk* adopted a card of thanks, in which they express a desire to offer their most grateful thanks to Capt. HOWES, of the steamship *Joseph Whitney*, for his timely rescue on Monday last from a watery grave, and also to his officers and passengers for their kind treatment while on board that steamer.

From the North American.

STORM AT NORFOLK.—We announced yesterday morning the sinking of the steamer *Norfolk* in the bay on Monday night, on her way from Philadelphia to Richmond, with a large and valuable freight, her Captain and crew having been rescued by the steamer *Joseph Whitney*, and landed at Cape May. The steamer *Maryland*, which arrived at Washington yesterday from Norfolk, makes the following report:

The late storm at Norfolk is said to have been of almost unparalleled violence. The wind, accompanied with rain, continued to blow so hard from Saturday evening to Monday evening that no steamboat dared to leave her moorings; and all the sailing vessels that could make that anchorage, took refuge in Hampton Roads. The wind blew from N. E., and it is apprehended that many marine disasters will be the result. The only wreck seen by the Captain of the *Maryland*, in his passage up the river, was one large sloop in the bay; she was entirely dismasted, her boats carried away, and her rigging entirely riddled. She was in tow of a schooner. So violent was the gale that the staunch bay steamers plying between Norfolk, Hampton and Old Point were compelled to remain in the harbor and suspend their regular trips until its raging had abated. It has been very long since a storm anything like it in violence and destructiveness has been experienced in that region.

The steamship *Jamestown*, due from New-York on Sunday evening, did not get in till 3 P. M. yesterday, having been kept back by the storm; and the steamer *Roanoke*, for New-York, was detained below from the same cause. Both left yesterday afternoon, when the wind had lulled to a gentle breeze—the *Jamestown* for New-York, and the *Roanoke* for Richmond.

The Norfolk *Argus*, of Thursday, says:

A large quantity of rain fell during the storm, especially on Sunday, and continuing until last evening.

It is feared that very considerable damage has been done to the shipping, and also to the crops. The corn, especially along the coast, is no doubt blown down, and the fodder destroyed or greatly injured.

The steamship *Roanoke*, which left Norfolk for Philadelphia on Saturday evening, returned on account of the storm raging outside.

The passengers from California by the steamer *Empire City*, which put into Norfolk disabled, arrived here yesterday morning in the Norfolk steamer. She also brought up the mails.

From the Baltimore Sun.

MARINE DISASTERS.—On Saturday night last there was a fearful gale in the Atlantic and the lower part of the Chesapeake Bay. Capt. HALLETT, of the steamer *William Jenkins*, arrived at this port yesterday, and reports that the steamer *Norfolk*, from Norfolk for New-York, went down in the gale, but all hands were saved. *Caledonia*, from Charleston for this port, took off the engineer and firemen of the lost vessel, and the *Joseph Whitney*, Capt. Howes, from Boston, took off the officers and crew. The *Caledonia* came into collision, off Point Lookout, with a small schooner and got the hawser afoul the propeller. The *C.* will come up as soon as she can get clear. Capt. H. also reports, off the mouth of Back River, the schooner *C. B. Williams* at anchor, with the loss of mainmast, foretopmast and jibboom, having rolled them out during the gale.

Capt. VAUGHAN, of the steamer *Commerce*, arrived yesterday from Savannah, reports that on Sunday, while off Cape Lookout, saw a lot of furniture, &c., adrift. Five miles below Cape Henry the brig *John R. Rhoads*, from Boston for this port, was ashore. The gale was very severe, and it is feared more disasters have occurred. The wind was very high, but it soon lulled, and before midnight it was almost entirely calm. The gale was from the northeast, which was the cause of the vessels being unable to make the mouth of the Chesapeake.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald, Sept. 12.

Schooner *New-Republic*, WILLIAMS, from Philadelphia for this port, with a full cargo of goods and merchandise, went ashore near New-Topsail Inlet on Sunday morning last. On yesterday the Captain arrived at this place, and at the request of GEORGE HARRISS, Esq., agent for the underwriters, G. W. DAVIS, Esq., the consignee, proceeded to the vessel yesterday afternoon.

Spanish brig *Luzon*, Capt. RAFAEL DE URIE, of Bilboa, from Havana, bound to Falmouth, England, with sugar and molasses, went ashore near New-Topsail Inlet, on Saturday night last. Vessel and cargo will probably prove a total loss.

From Key West.

The correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* sends the following:

The past fortnight has been very stormy, and the weather favorable for wrecking, but as far as we can learn nothing has been ashore except the New-York packet ship *Silas Holmes*, which vessel was exposed for 4¼ hours upon a reef opposite Indian Key, the evening of the 27th. The sum of $800 was awarded to a reef pilot for taking the ship out of danger and placing her in the Gulf.

This month will probably not pass over without severe losses upon the Florida reefs. August passed without a gale, but September hardly ever goes by without some heavy blow. The indications at present are favorable, and we may escape. In 1846 the gale occurred as late as October 11, and it was the most terrible gale ever experienced on this coast. We believe that, as a general rule, the later in the gale-month that the hurricanes occur, the more fearful are their effects.

The captain of the *Shannon*, arrived at Key West, reports that while on or near Stirrups Key, he saw a bark on fire, surrounded by wrecking vessels—a fishing boat boarded her, and from the skipper he learned that the bark was from Rockland, loaded with lime, and bound to New-Orleans. She was three years old. The cargo would all be lost, but the wreckers would save the sails, rigging and standing rigging. The fisherman could not tell the name of the vessel.

On the 6th inst., the three-masted schooner *Old Dominion* drifted in near Loggerhead Shoal, and to prevent her going ashore the anchor was thrown over. This, fortunately, brought her up, and she escaped, just clearing the tail of the reef. The schooner got under weigh the same evening, and continued on her voyage. She was from New-York bound to New-Orleans.

The schooner *D. P. Trowbridge*, Captain MERROW, from Minatitlan, Mexico, with a cargo of woods, arrived the 3d. Capt. M. was too sick to command her, and he put in to procure a sailing master. Capt. PARKS was engaged, and the schooner sailed the 5th for New-York.

The bark *Union* passed the Marquisas, the 4th inst., bound West.

The bark *R. H. Gamble*, POWELL, of New-York, from St. Marks, passed the city on the 4th inst.

The Key West *Key of the Gulf* contradicts the report that yellow fever cases had occurred on the Island, which was never more healthy than this season. The editor says:

The weather for the past week has been very warm, but pleasant, with cool moonlight nights—just the ones to induce strolling. The Island is as fragrant as a gale of nutmegs, and looks as fresh and unsullied as a bride on her wedding night.

The same paper of the 5th inst. says:

During the past week we have had frequent rain squalls, with alternate sun-shines, clouds and clear warm weather. On Thursday morning we were visited with a violent thunder-storm, the rain coming down in torrents for several hours. The peals of thunder were terrific, and the frequent flashes of lightning very vivid. The conductor on the Episcopal Church was destroyed by the lightning, but caused no injury to the Church. The gable-end of the hospital at Fort Taylor was also struck, damaging the whole end. Several houses, cupolas and a fishing boat were struck, but little damage done. The amount of rain that fell must have been great; indeed, during the period of the storm, the water ran down the various streets like small rivers.

Arrival of the Steamship Joseph Whitney in Boston—The Loss of the Norfolk, &c.

The steamship *Joseph Whitney*, from Baltimore on Saturday, 12th inst., at 3 P. M., arrived here to-day at noon. Capt. HOWE'S reports was detained 24 hours in Chesapeake Bay by a severe gale from the eastward. On Monday at 9 A. M. got under way, the weather still heavy, with a high sea. At 2 P. M., between Smith and Hog Islands, picked up three small boats containing the passengers and crew, forty in all, of the steamship *Norfolk*, Capt. KELLY, from Philadelphia for Norfolk.

The *Norfolk* was abandoned nine hours previously, she having gone to pieces from the violence of the gale of Sunday night, about ten miles south of Chincoteague. The rescued passengers were taken to the Delaware Breakwater and landed. The *Joseph Whitney*, on Tuesday night off Barnegat, experienced another N. N. E. gale, which continued until 4 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, but sustained no damage. The weather afterwards was favorable.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah—The Schooner Ida Picked Up.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The steamship *Alabama* arrived here from New-York on Wednesday afternoon. She experienced very heavy weather on the voyage. In the gale, she picked up off Hatteras the schooner *Ida*, of Philadelphia, bearing W. N. W., bound from Wilmington for New-York, with a cargo of naval stores.

Meeting of the Republican Delegates to Syracuse—Judge Denio's Nomination Favored.

A meeting of the delegates from this City to the Republican State Convention was held last evening, at the Republican Committee Rooms, JAMES KELLY, Esq., in the Chair. Among other things discussed, was the proposed nomination of Judge DENIO by the Republican Party.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., thought that the cause of good government should be sustained by making the nomination. If Judge DENIO was not nominated by the Republicans, he was sure to be defeated. It was well known that the Democrats of this City and neighborhood would vote for the American candidate HIRAM KETCHUM.

Mr. JOHN FITCH suggested that the Lemon case—one of vital interest to Freedom—would soon come before the Court of Appeals, and it was important to know how Judge D. stood on that point.

Mr. FIELD replied that Judge D. was a Democrat, and, as such, in favor of State rights and State laws, and he had no doubt as to his righteous decisions.

Mr. D. D. T. EASTERBROOK stated that the Judge had always confessed to Anti-Slavery principles.

After some further discussion, *pro* and *contra*, the meeting adjourned, to meet again in Syracuse, JAMES KELLY being first chosen as permanent Chairman of the delegation. The majority seemed to be in favor of Judge DENIO's nomination.

Justice Osborne and Ackerman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Justice OSBORNE, in a note published in the TIMES, endeavors to set himself and his Court "right on the record" for merely imposing a fine of $50 on ACKERMAN, when he pleaded guilty to publishing an obscene paper. In doing so, he says the penalty imposed was double that which, but a few months since, was awarded in a similar case by the Recorder. Justice OSBORNE misapprehended the facts, to say the least. The cases were not analogous. The offender upon whom Justice OSBORNE's Court passed so light a judgment acknowledged himself the editor and publisher of a filthy sheet, while the offender whom the Recorder punished was an ignorant boy, who peddled the bawdy books about the steamboat landings after they had been supplied by such as ACKERMAN.

W.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 21 Wall-st., and 162 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Confirmation of Appointments—Walker's New Expedition to Nicaragua—Sale of Public Lands in California—Central American Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The Secretary of the Treasury has confirmed the appointments of the Collectors of New-York and New-Orleans, of Inspectors, &c.

A private letter from Mississippi states that officers are rapidly recruiting men for WALKER's army, destined for Nicaragua. Colonel SLATTER, of New-Orleans, is doing the financiering and talking for General WALKER, who expects to leave early in November.

Mr. HENRY, private Secretary to the President, has gone North on a trip of pleasure.

General DENVER is still absent on his visit to the Indians in the Northwest. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The President had signed the proclamation for the sale of about two millions and a half of acres of public lands in California, and upward of [illegible] in Missouri and in the unlocated tracts in the Half-breed Reservation on Lake Pepin, Minnesota. The sales in California will take place in May, and in Missouri and Minnesota in March next.

Dispatches have been received from Commissioner PARKER relative to the alleged complication of Consul KEENAN in the British bombardment of Canton. The latter vindicated himself by saying that he went thither in the discharge of his official duties, and instead of carrying the American flag at the head of the forces, he merely dispossessed a seaman of the sloop *Levant* of the flag the sailor had wrapped around himself.

The Administration has not yet heard from Lord CLARENDON, in reply to Gen. CASS' letter informing the British Government of our declination at present to renew negotiations concerning Central America; but this silence is not attributed to any but correct motives on the part of Britain, and it is anticipated by our Government that the questions at issue will be quietly and satisfactorily adjusted by the respective parties.

There is reason to believe that the Nicaraguan Minister will not again present himself for official recognition, until after the next Government of Nicaragua shall have been installed.

FROM KANSAS.

Adjournment of the Constitutional Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The Constitutional Convention has adjourned to meet on the third Monday in October. Two delegates from Franklin County (Free-State) and two from Anderson were excluded, on the ground that they were not regularly elected. Both parties are now earnestly preparing for the election. In spite of all the boasts of the other side, the Free-State men, if they poll their full vote, are reasonably certain to carry the Territory.

From St. Louis.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—LOSS $150,000—CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE FROM KANSAS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in Eleventh near Market street, and before the flames could be subdued, every building on the block was destroyed, including the carpenter shop of HOPE BARR, the sash manufactory of CASEY BACON & Co., the wagon and blacksmith shops of JOSEPH WEISSE, and several other buildings and tenements. The extensive lumber yards of WM. MORRISON and WRIGHT & Co., containing between two and three millions feet of lumber, were also destroyed. Mr. MORRISON's loss is $60,000, insurance only $4,000. WRIGHT & Co.'s loss is $40,000, insurance $12,000. The total loss is estimated at $150,000. The amount of insurance has not yet been ascertained, but it will doubtless prove small.

The Board of Canvassers which met at Omaha City, Nebraska, on the 8th inst., decided on the election of a Delegate to Congress. After denying the authority to investigate the illegal returns or to correct the frauds of certain Mormon precincts, the Board gave Mr. FERGUSON a certificate of election over Mr. CHAPMAN by forty votes. Mr. CHAPMAN will contest the seat.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention has adjourned till the third Monday in October.

Governor King at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 17.

Governor KING and Staff visited the Fair of the *Rensselaer Agricultural Society* at Lansingburg. He was received in Troy by Major-General WOOL and the Citizens' Corps, who accompanied him to the Fair Grounds. He listened to the address of Rev. Dr. BEMAN, and returned in the afternoon to the city, where he is the guest of D. T. VAIL, Esq.

Failures in Boston.

FAILURE OF E. D. BRIDGHAM & CO.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Messrs. E. D. BRIDGHAM & Co., Commission and Flour Merchants in this city, failed yesterday.

SUSPENSION OF CHARLES H. MILLS & CO.

The extensive dry-goods establishment of CHARLES H. MILLS & Co. suspended this afternoon. Their liabilities are said to be heavy.

A THOROUGH VILLAIN.—A series of outrages have been lately perpetrated in the vicinity of Waterford, Erie County, Pa., by a German named MICHAEL DANGLER, who has since been arrested and committed to jail. On Monday, the 31st ult., Mr. WM. HENRY, residing two miles west of Waterford, discovered that a fine horse of his had been shot in the pasture. The family heard the report of the gun about seven o'clock in the morning. On Tuesday morning a barn belonging to ADAM BOYD, in LeBoeuf township, was burnt to the ground with all its contents. About the same time a barn belonging to MARCUS CLARK, in the same township, about one mile from Mr. BOYD's was discovered to be on fire, which, with its contents, was also entirely consumed. On the following Thursday morning the Methodist Church, at Colt's Corners, five miles south of Waterford, was discovered, about four o'clock in the morning, to be on fire. The Church was consumed at $1,500—no insurance. On Friday morning, a barn belonging to ISAAC LUDDEN, about two miles south of Waterford, was fired and burnt to the ground. The barn was filled with hay and grain, all of which was consumed, worth about $2,000. No insurance. The entire neighborhood turned out *en masse*, determined to take the incendiary. He was discovered in the woods and arrested. When found, he had a gun, a large quantity of ammunition, and about half a pail of matches loose in his pocket. It was with the greatest difficulty that the excited populace could be prevented from lynching him. Twice the halter was adjusted around his neck, but better counsels prevailing, he was allowed to be lodged in jail.

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE CASE.—In the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago, Judge McLEAN presiding, the suit of HURD and others, owners of the steamboat *Effie Afton*, against the Rock Island Railroad Bridge Company, was brought to trial on the 8th inst. Mr. WEAD opened the case to the Jury, and Mr. LINCOLN replied. The plaintiffs claim damages for the loss of the steamboat *Effie Afton*, which was caused by running against the Rock Island Bridge on the 6th of May last. Mr. WEAD said, during the present Spring, boats have been compelled to pass through during the time of high water, and you will find that a great many accidents happened in April, 1856, up to the 6th of May, when the *Effie Afton* was burned. Very many boats—some fifty—struck the sides of the draw. Two were sunk, and one was run ashore. You will find, also, that, since the bridge was repaired, and during the Spring of 1857, very many accidents have happened to different boats, and the navigation has become so difficult and dangerous that no boats attempt to pass that bridge during the night, or, in case of wind, they are compelled to lie to. There has never been a time, since the commencement of navigation, when boats were compelled to stop at that particular point, but the river has always been free and easy of navigation there.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Thursday, at the corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth-street, upon the body of a child two years old, named BARBARA FISH, whose death was the result of scalds received two weeks ago, while it accidentally upset a cup of hot coffee over its person while at breakfast. Verdict, "Accidental death."

[illegible] AND NEWS.

Prorogation of Parliament—Reception of the Honduras Representative by the Queen—The Indian Rebellion—[illegible]—French Statistics—The new American Tariff—Generous conduct of an American in Paris.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Aug. 28, 1857.

Contrary to general expectation, Parliament was not prorogued till to-day, and not till to-day did her Majesty leave town; but without assisting at the ceremony; consequently without speaking the Royal speech. This, accordingly, was delivered by commission; and under as triste, dull, commonplace, listless, and yet feverish circumstances as ever accompanied such a proceeding, even in the preternatural experience of our supernatural … off of whose age every additional year … to this twelve months. If it created astonishment … that the Queen was not to prorogue … double astonishment now … she did not; seeing that to have done so … in no way have interfered with her excursion to the North, she being perfectly well, and … superabundance of leisure on her hands … came up from Osborne and held a privy Council at Pimlico, whereat she received Señor VICTOR HERRAN, the Honduras Plenipotentiary, … to Great Britain and France. … who had come over specially from …, where he is residing, at the invitation of … on Wednesday, when the treaty of … and friendship was finally ratified … introduced to her Majesty, both by the Foreign … (who accompanies the Royal suite to …) and by Lord PALMERSTON.

… HERRAN'S reception was most gracious … every way flattering to him. No other business … none of any other foreign representatives … his, was transacted. He has been a … discreet and energetic advocate of the … entrusted to him, and has every reason … perfectly satisfied with the success … his labors thus far. The Government … whose duties he so ably discharged … recognize his services in too complimentary … He conversed with some of the … members of the Royal family after the … and nothing was omitted that could … significance to the occasion. It seemed the opportunity was availed of to mark the … of all unpleasant reminiscences in regard … occurrences that need not be named; for … the treaty does not deal with the … of Ruatan, and other cognate difficulties … ratification served as a vehicle for the … of amicable sentiments on the whole class … it pertains to. At least this is the … put upon the proceeding here. It is … that the feeling will be reciprocated on … side of the world, and that, ere long, the … couple of words, "Central America," may be pronounced on either shore of the Atlantic without necessarily implying a desire to … the other in hot water. The treaty, as ratified, was laid on the table of the House of Commons to-day, being also the only business done that was not of a purely domestic character.

The Royal Speech, you will observe, makes no reference to any foreign State whatever in particular, but says that England is at peace, and likely to remain at peace with all European powers, … in a sort of stage aside, to which certain … escapades recently at Constantinople … of the Principalities, and on the Circassian shores of the Black Sea, in part a portentous … that "the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris have not yet been completed." The position of the speech, however, concerning which real … was felt, was of course that that referred to India; but beyond a vague truism, and a … generality, there was nothing to give the smallest assurance of the kind now needed, under the … and appalling catastrophe of our Eastern Empire in ruins. It might have been reasonably expected that such an occasion would have drawn a very large attendance of members to Palace Yard to-day. Not so. Only one solitary peer, Lord FOLEY, and one bishop, were in the hereditary chamber, exclusive of the four noble commissioners; while not a man of the smallest note was in the lower house except the regular Treasury fixtures. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, about the making a pie of whom there has been a cock and bull story this week back, was away. So were DISRAELI, GLADSTONE, GRAHAM, WALPOLE, and everybody who was anybody, including BRIGHT, who has not taken his seat for the belligerent borough of Birmingham yet. A more miserable, shabby, … and altogether unsatisfactory prorogation I never witnessed, and I have witnessed twenty-one in succession, without being once absent; as, therefore, your correspondent's testimony on this head is worth something. One thing, and one alone, lent vivacity to the otherwise dreary and dismal tableau, and that was the inevitable buoyancy of PALMERSTON, who is just the same as WICKOFF left him, and probably as WICKOFF'S grandfather found him; for he seems as if he never had been younger, and as if he never could grow older. First to appear, last to disappear, he is the head and tail, the *alpha* and *omega* of not only his own cabinet, but of all his underlings, … secretaries, presidents of boards, privy seals, [illegible] and what not; for he looks after them all, and yet never seems to bestow a glance on anything except something to laugh at, which he is incessantly doing. To-day, for instance, the functionary next him was Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, Usher of the Black Rod, whose business it is to summon the Commons to come to the bar of the house to hear the royal speech. PALMERSTON'S facetiousness towards the mediæval dignitary seemed to be most hilariously contagious, for the latter had nearly to swallow his wand of office to prevent him exploding with cachination, even while the references to India were being made.

Tragic references, indeed, are these and all such now. ("Deeper and deeper still—total eclipse—no sun, no moon, no stars—all dark," is our … world. To-day's news is the worst of all. Not only is all thought of taking Delhi given up for the present, and for a future of most indefinite if not interminable duration, but we are beleaguered at all points, and some of these points carried against us, not by surprise, but in open, regular prolonged fight, and with terrible disaster. At Agra, we were beaten back into the town, or rather into the fort, under circumstances that will give infinite … to the military aspect of the revolt, and be productive of incalculable mischief from that cause alone, as tending to determine wavering thousands, or rather millions, against us. The fatality of the war, too, in respect to our officers, is enough to inspire the fanatical Hindoos, and more … Mohammedans, with implicit belief in … predictions of our extermination which have … the national mind with such extraordinary … REINHARD following ANSON to … Sir H. LAWRENCE dying from … whose, in all probability, the … that of Cawnpore … by NENA SAHIB, who promised … Sir H. WHEELER … that their lives should be …; and now one of the most … possible … in the … General HEWITT, … Meerut, being … for … [illegible]

… prevailed in all the departments during the Crimean war, but without the … energy which communicates the idea of vast strength, however blindly directed, throughout that chaotic epoch. The most extraordinary fatuousness seems to have laid hold of Ministers and their organs. Every mail brings things that would have been scouted as impossible the mail before; and the general exclamation is that "it might be worse;" and then the word-mongers pass off to an interminable variation of objurgatory adjectives on the cruelties of the Indians, as if the Indians were not Asiatics, and as if that didn't explain all—treachery, knavery, lies, lust, blood, … torture, and everything else; and as if the … of these things solved the problem how India is to be reconquered, and the still … problem how retained if again in our possession. But disquisitions on that very hypothetical contingency had better be left to yourself.

The week has been unusually prolific of statistics. We have had, first, a return of East India importations during the last four years, which has just been printed by order of Parliament, and shows the enormous extent and value of the trade England is now threatened with the loss of. The … is not complete, since it does not include some of the principal articles, as indigo, …, sugar, coffee, cotton and wool; but still it …, by the variety of the commodities, the great value of many of them, and the large and … quantities imported, to convey a good idea of the sum total of the whole. It comprises alum, borax, camphor, dyes, drugs, gums, gutta percha, hemp, hides, horns, ivory, rice, sago, saltpetre, seeds, senna, silk, spices, tin, wax, wood, &c., many articles being included under some of these heads. The omissions in this return are supplied to some extent by the Board of Trade accounts for July, which show that three-fifths of the coffee, one-seventh of the cotton, two-thirds of the untanned hides, three-fourths of the silk, one-fourth of the silk manufactures and one-eighth of the wool imported into the United Kingdom during that month were the produce of India. The loss of the export trade, and of the revenue derived from the importation of coffee, rice, sago, silk manufactures, spices, sugar and timber must also be taken into consideration in estimating the loss to Great Britain, should the announcements of more troops mutinied, and more generals killed, continue to be the chief staples of Indian intelligence. Again referring to the Board of Trade accounts, it appears that, during July, there was exported from the United Kingdom to British possessions in the East Indies one-fifth of the entire exportation of beer and ale, nearly a fourth of all the cotton goods, an eighth of the cotton yarns, one-fourteenth of the cutlery and hardwares, one-… of the saddlery and harness, one-sixteenth of the steam engines and one-fifth of all other machinery, nearly a fourth of the bar and rod iron, a … of the cast iron, a third of the copper sheathing, one-sixth of the salt, and the same proportion of the stationery. Supposing that the natives found it advantageous to continue the trade, England would still lose that large portion of it which depends upon the European residents in India. Nor is the risk of losing India the only one involved in the present struggle; there is the danger of some other power succeeding the British, and not only acquiring the prestige which the latter will have lost, but levying differential duties which shall secure to its own subjects the largest share of the profits of the trade.

The blue book of French statistics, which has emanated, this week, from the Board of Trade, and has been compiled from official returns, does not present so glowing a picture of the condition of France under the restored Imperial Government as that drawn by the eulogists of its ruler. Attention was directed, some time ago, to the diminishing numbers of the French population, and it appears from these returns that the births, which in 1849 numbered 995,466, amounted, in 1853, to only 936,967, notwithstanding which, the still-births had increased, in the same period, from [illegible] to 38,570. In the first-named year, also, the excess of births over deaths was 217,503; in the last, only 141,360. Taken alone, these figures are no evidence of national decay; they might even be signs of the millenium, for the tendency of a high state of civilization to diminish the number of births, and to increase the average duration of life, is an established fact. But in combination with other figures showing an increase of all the elements of moral corruption and social anarchy, they reveal a state of things the present and future … of which no increase of trade, nor even of home consumption, (and both have been very great,) can counterbalance. *In 1849, the marriages* amounted to 1 in 127 of the population; in [illegible] to only 1 in 135. The suicides show an *increase* of 285 in one year, from 1853 to 1854. The criminal returns of the Courts of Assize do not, it is true, show a very large increase of serious crimes, but the increase is much in excess of that of the population, and is greatest under the heads theft, arson, forgery, and fraudulent bankruptcy, thus affording evidence of a state of society similar to that which preceded the downfalls of CHARLES X. and LOUIS PHILIPPE. An analysis of the offences taken cognizance of by the Tribunals of Correctional Police leads to the same conclusion. The increase in the total number of offences is very far in excess of the increase of population, and especially under the heads of vagrancy, evasion of surveillance, larceny, swindling, breach of confidence, and adulteration and falsification of goods. The political offences are enormously high in number, and afford ample materials for a retort from King BOMBA. The accusations of rebellion average about 4,000 annually, and other political offences about 2,000; and these numbers do not include between 9,000 and 10,000 outrages upon public functionaries, and three or four hundred offences against religion and the clergy. A curious feature of this portion of the returns is, that they afford no trace whatever of the hundreds of republicans who have been deported to Cayenne. All the political offences are given under the Correctional Tribunals, in which only sentences of imprisonment and fines are awarded, and the total number of sentences of transportation passed by the Courts of Assize in the four years—1851 to 1854—amount to eight only, and these of course could not be awarded to political offences. The financial aspect of the question is not more favorable. Every year shows an excess of expenditure over income, and the deficiency of revenue thus created amounted in … 1854 to 186,033,322 francs, or between seven and eight millions sterling. As a consequence of this we find that the interest of the public debt, which amounted in 1854 to 383,908,727 francs, and in 1851 to 394,162,914 francs, absorbed in 1854 no less than 454,341,867 francs, or about one-fourth of the entire revenue. The end of this cannot be difficult to foresee, and is only a question of time. NAPOLEON III. has purchased the support of the army and the working classes by supplying them with employment, and of the middle classes by establishing "order," as understood by them; but the time will come when this system will become impossible of continuance, without considerable augmentation of the taxes.

The Revised tariff of the United States has been presented this week to both Houses of Parliament, together with the modifications which have been made during the last eighteen months in those of Russia, Austria, France, Spain, the Roman States and some of the Central and South American Republics. Of the European tariffs which have undergone more or less alteration, the Russian is the only one which calls for more than a … notice. While the alterations in those of … are limited to a very few articles, and the Government of Spain has shown itself so far behind the spirit of the age as to increase the duties on certain descriptions of hardware, and to impose duties on other kinds which previously were admitted free, the Emperor ALEXANDER II., by the decree of June 12, has reduced the import duties on a great number of very important articles, and permitted others to be admitted at very moderate rates which heretofore were totally prohibited. The first category includes cotton, linen, woolen and silk goods, wool, raw silk, copper, lead, tin and zinc, earthenware and porcelain, sugar, coffee, cochineal, pepper, spirits, cider and perry, vinegar, smoked herrings, and iron locks, hinges and screws; the second pig iron, wrought and sheet iron, and ale and porter, in casks, these beverages having hitherto been admitted only in bottles. The tendencies towards free trade developed in the new Russian tariff are very remarkable, and contrast curiously and most favorably with the disinclination which some other governments, which take credit for more liberality, have evinced to take a bold step, or any step at all, towards the adoption of the policy inaugurated by Great Britain in 1846. When the international customs' reformers meet in Congress again next month, it will be to Russia and the United States alone that they will have to look for reductions of import duties or removals of prohibitions upon trade, of any importance, since their first meeting at Brussels in September last. Russia ought certainly to be represented there, as the tendencies evinced by the present Czar entitle her to be far more than Spain, which last year had its representative there in the person of Señor MON DE ALEJANDRIA, Ex-Minister of Finance.

An act of generosity on the part of an American gentleman resident in Paris, has just been brought under public notice by Rear-Admiral BOYLE. For some years the English Protestants in the French capital have had four places of worship, one of which was called the Embassy Chapel, because seats were reserved in it for the British Ambassador and his suite. These seats were not paid for, though the Chapel was a proprietary one, and the British Government declined to purchase the building when for sale. In consequence of disputes, Lord COWLEY ceased to attend, and an effort was made to build a Chapel expressly for his accommodation. The British residents declining to contribute, and the Embassy being again for sale, the Government made an offer for it; but it became the property of the American gentleman in question. The congregation having been desirous of purchasing it, but unable to raise the money, Rear-Admiral BOYLE appealed to the purchaser to give it up, as there are many poor to assist from the sacrament money and the subscriptions collected annually at the sermons for the British Charitable Fund, and the Free Schools. He most generously and kindly consented; and the Chapel was thus saved to the congregation, while an arrangement has been made with the Government under which it will become the Embassy Chapel in reality as well as in name.

Slavery in Central America—Manifesto of General William Walker.

From the Mobile Mercury.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

SIR: In the conversation we lately had at Augusta, concerning the reintroduction of Slavery into Central America, we agreed that much of the opposition to my course in Nicaragua was due to the act annulling the decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly. It may be a matter of interest to you, as well as to others, for me to explain the motives which led to that measure; and in this connection it will not be irrelevant, and certainly not unimportant to the people of these States, for me to advert to certain combinations of the Spanish-American Republics, with a view of limiting the increase of negro slavery on this continent.

It has been incorrectly asserted that I and my comrades emigrated to Nicaragua for the express purpose of establishing negro slavery in its territory. For myself, I can only say that I had no such intention. Although born and bred amidst Southern influences, I trust that I am not sufficiently insane to attempt the propagation of Slavery, independent of its adaptation to climate, soil and productions. The experience of LOCKE in the formation of his Carolina constitutions is sufficient to deter any man ordinarily modest from the attempt to frame laws and institutions for a country he has never seen; and facts nearer our own time might satisfy any one of the evils "higher-law" political philosophers would entail on society if all their theories were reduced to practice. Certainly I am not so partial to such modes of legislation as to be tempted to follow them myself.

No; the decree reëstablishing Slavery in Nicaragua was the result of observation, not of *a priori* speculation. *It was only after a residence of fifteen months in the State—after attentively observing the soil, the climate and the products of the country—after narrowly watching the character of its inhabitants, together with their social and political organization*, that I determined to revoke the act of the Federal Constituent Assembly whereby Slavery was abolished. A review of the history of tropical America—insular as well as continental—will, I am satisfied, manifest the wisdom of the measure, so severely criticized in the Northern States and Europe.

Negro Slavery on this continent had its origin, as you are aware, in a spirit of benevolence and philanthropy. In the annals of humanity there are few brighter names than those of Father LAS CASAS, the originator of the system; and certainly few wiser monarchs have ever reigned in Europe than the Spanish sovereign who put in practice the suggestions of the holy father. It is true that Lord BROUGHAM has lately characterized the measure of LAS CASAS as "a union of the most far-sighted interest with the most short-sighted benevolence," but when did his lordship forsake his Benthamian principles, and cease to acknowledge that in polical affairs the most enlightened interest is the purest and most genuine benevolence? The admission of the noble lord at once destroys the economical argument for the abolition of Slavery in tropical America, and reduces it to a pure question of philanthropy.

It was not until towards the close of the last century that people began to doubt the wisdom and benevolence of the policy inaugurated by LAS CASAS. Then the ideas of BUXTON, and CLARKSON, and WILBERFORCE became fashionable in America as well as in Europe. At first these ideas were confied to a small portion of the English public; but caught up as they were by a religious party which controlled to a great extent Parliamentary elections, they soon became powerful in the British Legislature. The fashion spread to France, and the free-thinking legislators of that country were as eager to adopt the theories of WILBERFORCE as to follow the example of the Puritans of the Long Parliament. The horrors of Haytien history for the last sixty-five years attest how dangerous it is to transplant political sentimentalism from England into France; and the condition of Jamaica, in comparison with that of Cuba, proves how little good British colonists have derived from humanitarian legislation.

The events which have followed the abolition of Slavery in tropical America strikingly illustrate the fact that Government is a science and not a fine art, and that its laws are to be sought for inductively—not through the sentiments or emotions. The Pharisaical philanthropy of Exeter Hall has made Hayti and all Spanish America the seat of … and almost ceaseless civil war; it is fast converting Jamaica into a wilderness. Further than this, it is making the whole western coast of Africa one vast slave-ship, before which the horrors of the middle passage sink into insignificance. The slavery of the negro to his fellow-savage, productive as it necessarily is of cannibalism and human sacrifice—has been a hundred fold increased by efforts to suppress the slave-trade; and the vices of the smuggler have been added to those properly belonging to the slaver by forcing him to carry on his trade with the halter round his neck.

A comparison of the negro in Africa with what he is in the United States or even in Cuba and Brazil, shows the advantage of Western Slavery to the inferior race. The condition of tropical America, where Slavery does not exist, indicates its necessity for the development of the natural wealth of that portion of the world.

And of all the countries of tropical America, Nicaragua has most need for a thorough reorganization of labor. The revolutions of nearly forty years have made fifers of a large majority of the population and but for the exceeding fertility of … have converted it into … the reintroduction of negro Slavery … most efficient means for enabling the white race to establish itself permanently in Central America, and it is the consciousness of this fact which is leading to a combination of the mixed races of Spanish America for the purpose of excluding Slavery forever from the territories now occupied by them. The tendency of this combination is, of course, to confine Slavery on the American continent within its present limits; and it appears to me of some importance that the evidences of the combination should be placed before the people of the Southern States.

Nor are written and palpable evidences of this combination lacking. You may find them in the archieves of Costa Rica at San Jose, and in those of New-Granada at Bogota. Still nearer home you may find the evidences not only of the Spanish-American combination, but also of British complicity with it among the archives of Washington and of Westminster. It is strange that these facts have attracted so little attention on the part of the Southern people; but they may feel the importance of them long after they have lost the power to control the consequences of the combination.

To the facts: In the month of May, 1856, a treaty was entered into between the States of New-Granada and Costa Rica. Ostensibly the main object of this treaty was the settlement of a boundary question long pending between the two Republics; and the treaty was signed soon after the English Government had agreed to furnish arms to Costa Rica for the purpose of fighting the Americans in Nicaragua. But in this treaty the strange and singular clause is inserted whereby the contracting parties agree that Slavery shall never be introduced into the territories of either. No intimate relations exist between those Republics; for, although co-terminous, a vast uninhabited region extends between the cultivated districts of the two countries. And yet these two sovereignties yield to each powers over the other which one State of your confederacy will not yield either to a sister State or to the Federal Government. It must have been a powerful influence which secured the insertion of such a clause into a treaty concerning boundaries. Nor are we left to conjecture the source of this influence.

Not many weeks after the treaty between Costa Rica and New-Granada was signed, Great Britain entered into a treaty by which the Bay Islands were given up to Honduras, with the proviso that Slavery should be forever excluded from them. And this treaty, signed by the Honduras Commissioner and British Secretary of State, is afterwards embodied in what is known as the Dallas-Clarendon treaty. It receives the signature of the American Minister at London, is approved by an American Secretary of State, and an American President sends it for ratification to the American Senate. One is almost tempted to believe that the United States itself is not unwilling to become a party to a treaty which is an insult, as well as injury, to the whole Southern people.

And other Spanish-American States have shown their desire to join in this league. Not only was the proposition for a general combination of these Republics discussed in the Chilian Congress, but a Chilian Commissioner was sent to San José for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with Costa Rica. A Chilian brig of war, too, having commissioned and warrant officers furnished by England and France, came to the coast of Central America with the view of aiding in the combination against the Americans of Nicaragua.

Nor is Mexico indifferent in the matter. Her border territories furnish a place of refuge for runaways of the Southern and Southwestern States; and the New-Mexican Constitution just adopted has, I am told, a clause by which the Central Government is precluded from making a treaty with the United States for the extradition of fugitive slaves. In fact, you have but to read the journals of the Spanish-American Republics from Mexico to Chili to be satisfied of the enmity—active as well as passive—to the people and institutions of the Southern States.

Independent, then, of the importance to the whole United States, and to civilization generally, of Americanism in Nicaragua, I cannot but regard our success as of more immediate and vital consequence to the people of the Southern States. It involves the question *whether you will permit yourselves to be hemmed in on the south, as you are already on the north and on the west*—whether you will remain quiet and idle while impassable barriers are being built on the only side left open for your superabundant energy and enterprise. If the South is desirous of imitating the gloomy grandeur of the Æschylian Prometheus, she has but to lie supine a little while longer, and force and power will bind her to the rock, and the vulture will descend to tear the liver from her body. In her agony and grief she may console herself with the idea that she suffers a willing sacrifice.

It is not often that men are permitted to expend their energies in behalf of a cause which embraces the welfare of other nations and of civilization generally, as well as the interests of their native country. But the Americans who engage with their means and their energies in the reclamation of Nicaragua can, I verily believe, console themselves with the idea that they are benefiting the people of that land as well as of their own. More than this; they may have the gratifying assurance that they are redeeming from barbarism one of the fairest countries of the earth and conferring on commerce a great highway for the trade of the world.

It is only such considerations and reflections as these which can console us for much of the censure passed on us by the people of a portion of the United States and of Europe. But satisfied of the justice and grandeur of the cause in which we are engaged, we can well afford to work on in spite of the falsehood and abuse heaped on us by a corrupt and venal press. Living ever in the "Great Taskmaster's Eye," our motives and conduct are to be judged by one less fallible than man; and with all humility we abide the judgment of Him who cannot err.

Hoping you will do what you can to spread correct ideas concerning matters in Central America, I remain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WALKER.

CHARLES J. JENKINS, Esq., Augusta, Ga.

Interesting from Havana.

IMPORTANT DECREES WITH REFERENCE TO SLAVES—SUPPOSED MURDER OF THE CAPTAIN AND CREW OF THE ALBION COOPER, OF PORTLAND—THE SLAVE TRADE—PASSENGERS BY THE ILLINOIS LEFT IN HAVANA.

Havana (Sept. 9,) Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

I was unable in my last letter to allude to two decrees of some little importance, and which have been recently issued. The following is the *gist* of them: To remove a slave from one estate to another it is requisite by the first of these decrees that the fact of his removal be indorsed by the local authority—a fine of $10 being inflicted for each contravention of the above. Slaves possessed at the date of the decree, whose *cedulas* were issued in a different jurisdiction from that in which they are now held must declare the circumstance to the authorities within eight days, or the *cedulas* becomes void, and fresh ones must be obtained. To remove a slave from one estate to another the commissary must first give "*a pass*."

It is notorious that the planters have been in the habit of lending their slaves to one another, so as to make it appear they were the owners of a larger number than they really possessed; then, when an opportunity offered, they would purchase a number from the slave-ships, for whom they had, by the above scheme, already provided *cedulas*. To prevent this being done hereafter, the foregoing decree has been enacted. The second decree enacts that captains of coasting steamers and vessels must not receive a slave on board, for conveyance to a distant port, without first examining his *cedula* and passport, &c. Officials in command of districts are to visit steamers on their arrival and departure, and will also visit coasting (sailing) vessels frequently, and all newly-arrived negroes found on board shall be seized, as also the crews of the vessels, and handed over to the authorities.

The object of this last decree will be seen at a single glance, viz.: to prevent steamers and coasters from being employed by the slave-traders in conveying "new negroes" from one point to another in the island, and also to prevent the slaves from being shipped on board the steamers and coasters from the slavers, when the latter approach the shores of this island—which circumstance, there was good reason to believe, has of late often occurred.

The brig *Black Squall*, BRYANT, of Philadelphia, arrived from that port 6th inst., reports that whilst crossing the Great Bahama Bank on 2d inst. she saw and took on board a boat with three men, who gave their names as PETER WILLIAMS, (a Frenchman,) ABRAHAM COX, (a negro,) and THOMAS FAHEY, (an Irishman,) who stated that they had been wrecked in the brig *Albion Cooper*, of Portland, and were the sole survivors. Shortly after they were taken on board the *Black Squall*, FAHEY went to Captain BRYANT and stated that the *Albion Cooper* had not been wrecked, but that WILLIAMS and COX had murdered her Captain, DANIEL B. HUMPHREY, the chief and second mate and one seaman, and thrown them overboard, then set fire to the *Albion Cooper* and left her in the boat. This took place on 28th August. Immediately on arriving at this port, Captain BRYANT went to the Consulate, stated the above circumstances, and the three men were at once arrested and placed in prison. The utmost praise is due to Capt. BRYANT for his conduct on this occasion. By pretending to pity the three men as shipwrecked sailors, he kept them in good humor until they arrived in this harbor, when their unexpected arrest took them quite by surprise. The three men had two watches, some money and clothes, supposed to have belonged to the murdered Captain and mate, all of which have been handed to the United States Consul. The *Albion Cooper* was bound from Portland (where she belonged) to Cardenas with a cargo of lumber; and Captain BARTON, of the bark *Cornelia*, of New-York, who arrived 6th inst., reports having seen on the previous Thursday evening the remains of the *Albion Cooper*, Orange Key bearing southwest, distant twenty miles.

Lieut. BOGGS, in returning thanks to Captain GONZALES, of the *Blasco de Garay*, for the assistance rendered to the *Illinois* by the former ship, presented her crew with $500.

The Almacenes de Regla Bank (Fesser's) gives notice that it is prepared to pay in full all moneys held by it on deposit, or on account current. This, you will remember, is the bank that suspended payment for a whole week.

A gentleman who came to this city from Cardenas by steamboat, a few days ago, told me yesterday that he had seen two slavers on fire at the Cays between Cardenas and Matanzas. I am also informed that a cargo of Africans were recently disembarked at Mariel—thus it will be seen that despite the efforts of our Captain-General, the slave-trade continues to be carried on to a considerable extent—three cargoes of slaves, having as we here know, been landed, within a single week. How many have been landed without our being aware of it,—who can tell? I am sorry to report the decease of a child who came passenger in the *Illinois*. I also heard last evening there was a lady left behind in this city, whose life is despaired of. From the unnecessary exposure to the sun of many of the steerage passengers by the *Illinois*, whilst in this city, and from many of them having partaken voraciously of our luscious tempting fruit whilst here, it will indeed be extraordinary, if many of them are not attacked by yellow fever before they reach New-York.

There are several passengers from the *Illinois* left here, whose destination is New-Orleans. Why they were not sent on board the *Empire City*, at the Colorados, I am not aware. They complain very bitterly of their detention in this city at this unhealthy period of the year. The general health, I have the pleasure of stating, is becoming better every day.

Interesting from the Cape of Good Hope.

SUPPOSED AMERICAN SLAVER OFF NATAL—INTERNAL WARS, &c.

From the Boston Evening Traveller of Wednesday.

By the arrival at this port to-day of the bark *Fleet Eagle*, we have received copies of the Cape of Good Hope *Gazette* to the 30th of July. One of the most important items brought by this arrival is the announcement of the appearance off Natal, in the latter part of June, of an iron bark of rakish build, believed to be a slaver. The captain of this vessel is an American. The Natal *Mercury* says:

"The Captain, whose speech betrayed him to be either English or American, pretended to be in want of water and refreshments, though the boatmen saw evidences of a sufficiency of the latter. He professed to have a cargo of rum on board, and to be bound from Havana to Madagascar. Some of the crew, however, declared she was in ballast. The cut of the vessel, *the fact of her being pierced for guns*, as well as of her making all sail, and sheering off, without approaching the shore or supplying her wants, when informed that there were troops and guns here, clearly indicate her true character. Six of this vessel's crew, including the mate, arrived on foot, shortly after her departure from the Umlazi mouth, eight miles distant, where they were wrecked the former evening in attempting to land from the ship's long boat, and they proceeded here with a view to join the vessel. Their account of her differs, however, from that of the Captain, and they speak the Spanish language. They declare that the whole crew consisted of seventeen men, including themselves; whereas the port boatmen counted upwards of twenty without them. The boatmen also observed all necessary preparations for instantly making sail, and for putting guns in position. A chest, which was opened, was filled with conical balls; and in the cabin were piles of arms and other weapons. The Captain accounted for his large crew by stating that he had picked up a shipwrecked crew on the coast. His men, both those on board and those left behind, knew nothing of the circumstance. Indeed, the accounts supplied by the different parties differ in many essential particulars and are full of discrepancies. The pilot who boarded was glad to escape to his boat, so satisfied was he of the real character of the vessel; and he attributes her hasty departure to a ruse he had recourse to, in stating, in reply to questions by the Captain, that a British sloop-of-war was in the harbor.

The sailors denied all knowledge of the vessel being a slaver, but said that they had shipped at Havana on April 5, the day she sailed; that they never signed or saw any ship's articles; that they never saw the hold of the vessel, the hatches having been battened down during all the voyage; that the Captain is an American, and also the vessel, but they neither know his surname or the names of the owners; and that there was a passenger or supercargo on board. They declared themselves to be all Spaniards; that they had been sent on shore with twenty-eight dollars, to buy provisions; and that when the Captain saw the boat swamped, he went off in another boat to the outside of the surf, and hailed them to walk round to Natal, and that he would call for them there; and that they said they considered his conduct in leaving the port bad and unaccountable."

Intelligence direct from the Zulu country states that KETSHWAYO is actively preparing, and has given all the necessary orders, to be in readiness for another sanguinary attack on PANDA'S and OHAM'S parties, and that the conflict will be brought on as near the Natal border as possible.

With the return of peaceful and prosperous times at the Cape, various internal improvements and projects are agitated, among others, railways. At a meeting at Stellenbosch, upwards of a thousand shares had been subscribed.

News from California, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands.

From the Charleston Courier of Monday.

We are indebted to our Havana correspondent for full files of San Francisco papers, for the fortnight ending the 20th ult. They are almost destitute of everything except discussions of local politics.

The Metropolitan Theatre was burned to the ground on the night of the 15th ult.

We notice an appeal for Mount Vernon in the San Francisco *Herald*.

The election in Washington Territory has resulted in a "Democratic victory." As far as the returns have been made, 20 Democrats have been chosen to the House of Representatives, and but 5 Black Republicans. The vote for Delegate gives STEVENS (Democrat) 519 majority over ABERNETHY, Opposition.

With reference to the Indian war, we have the following:

INDIAN INCURSIONS.—We learn from Messrs. O'BRYANT and GOUDY, employed on the Indian Reserve, opposite SEATTLE, that a party of Northern Indians (Stickenes) again paid a visit to the lower part of the Sound on the 21st of July. On this occasion they numbered 65 strong—60 of them women; at least 60 the wearing apparel indicated such, although it was the opinion of our informants that nearly all were men, disguised in women's clothing. On leaving the Sound, they being pursued by the revenue cutter *Jefferson Davis*, as fast as wind and tide would permit, they paid a flying visit to the Chalams, on whom they instantly made battle, shooting and severely wounding three. They afterward continued their journey, and of course made good their retreat. It was the opinion of the above-named gentlemen, that but for the close proximity of the cutter at the time, the Indians above mentioned would have pitched into the party of whom Messrs. O'BRYANT and GOUDY formed a part. Had such been the case, not a soul would have been saved, they having but one gun and revolver aboard.—*Pioneer and Democrat.*

Dates from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to the 9th of July, had been received at San Francisco. The Fourth of July was observed by the American residents with great *éclat*. Addresses were delivered, balls held in the evening, and salutes fired during the day by the American vessels in port. The cane on the plantations of the Islands promise a large crop of sugar this year; the plan of irrigating, lately adopted, works well. Efforts were making to raise a cavalry company, which would probably be successful. The Coffee crop on several plantations had been attacked by the blight, which threatens to reduce the yield one-third.

Miscellaneous Items.

A. DUDLEY MANN, Esq., writes to the Philadelphia *Press* that he has no doubt whatever concerning the success of his effort to establish direct lines of steamers between Europe and Southern ports. He says the holders, who are limited to a share of $100 each, are multiplying rapidly from day to day. It asks no aid whatever from the Government. The only remuneration which it expects for mail carrying is its fair earnings according to established postal rates.

The Washington *States* repeats the assurance that the new Hall of the House of Representatives will be ready for use at the coming session.

Letters received by Lieut. MOWRY from the Gadsden Purchase represent affairs there to be in a disturbed condition. Ill feeling prevails between … Mexicans and Americans … government and no protection for property, and there seemed to be little prospect … inhabitants would take any steps towards … civil authorities.

… Mr. D. J. WOOD, of Dansville, … N. Y., has been arrested … having poisoned his brother and his … three years ago. Recent circumstances … picion and led to an inquest, which … fact that they had died by poison. …

The venerable Dr. LYMAN BEECHER visited Litchfield, Mass., where he … seventeen years in his early manhood … he had not seen for thirty-one years. … AND BACON, Jr., the new pastor of the … The Doctor found but few of his old … still alive.

The dry goods store of … Peekskill, was entered by burglars … night, and robbed of silks, satins, and … able dry goods, and $115 in money. The … escaped.

Sale of the Fort Snelling Property—…

The Washington *Union* contains a … reply to a recent article in the TIMES … of the Fort Snelling property. We should … fully transfer it to our columns but for … [illegible]

… was, therefore, wise and proper in the War Department to appoint special agents to sell these at private sale, if a reasonable price could be … them in that way. … done, *the Department effected the best sale that was made of public lands under similar circumstances*, and saved to the Government … *eighty thousand dollars*. The proof of this … found in the record of every previous sale.

In 1850 a portion of the reserve … at Fort Jessup, in Louisiana, was sold. … was a smaller body of better land … country than Fort Snelling, it sold for … *dollars and forty-seven cents per acre*.

In 1853 Fort Winnebago was put up at … The number of acres was 4,0.., and the … sum realized was $21,8.., a fraction … *dollars per acre*. This land was worth … as much as it brought. It was believed by the department, and the combination … been made to get it at an under-value … but there was no help for it. The speculators were satisfied, and the Abolition Press was silent.

Soon afterwards Fort Howard was offered. Secretary DAVIS, determined to prevent … ment of the scene at Fort Winnebago, … ures to resist the combination. But they … the ground so effectually … *did not get a single bid*.

In 1854 thirty-six thousand acres were … from this same reserve at Fort Snelling … far more valuable than the portion … It was not only much better for agricultural purposes, but it included the present site of … lis, all the water-power of the Falls of St. Anthony, and the Falls of Minnehaha, the … mills, houses, and other improvements … value. This vast and magnificent … a little more than *thirty* … just exactly *one dollar and twenty-five* … acre. And all of it went alike … quarter was the price that … town site and farm lands, mills and … power and dry ground.

It is a little remarkable that this … which was sold three years ago for $1.25 … very same water-power which Governor … accused of selling the … at $90,000 … necessary to put the falls into the … nobody could otherwise be made to … extravagant tale about what had … being worth a hundred and twenty … lars an acre. Seeing this necessity … the Black Republicans did not hesitate … Anthony down the river.

Lynching an Abolitionist in Mississippi.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, writing from Oxford, Miss., on the 7th inst., gives the following account of the manner in which an Abolitionist was lynched. He says:

On Friday night last, a man by the name of SNYDER was brought here under arrest, charged with organizing an insurrection among the … in the neighborhood of Abbeyville, and was … before the committing court the next day … charged. But before he had time to … Court-house a meeting of the citizens … Mr. YANCY WILEY was called to the chair … made some inquiring remarks, which … ed by several of our influential citizens, recommending mob law, which was received with applause; but this was cooled down by … speeches from those opposed … erating some two hours, … main in jail one month, … evidence of his innocence … of the house and rejected; … tee of five was appointed … They agreed to accept his proposition … imprisonment;) and the meeting … (the prisoner) left the house for jail … of two constables, but on arriving at … was pushed back, when the officers … their hold, which was immediately … of the crowd. They proceeded to the … street leading north from the Court-house …

When they were about one hundred … of the corporation, they left the road about a quarter of a mile and stopped. The man (S…) asked to strip himself, which he … word. He was then asked to … crime he was charged with. … had none to make, that he … keeping him naked for … ing, it was proposed to let him … and was carried back to the jail. … supper he was demanded of the jailor … to let him out, but upon persuading … tion on the part of the people, he (the jailor) … to turn the prisoner out, not having … cess to imprison him, which was done … taken a half-mile from town by a … who were watched closely by outsiders … maining in the woods about an hour … the crowd (who were scattered about …) met at a fence where the prisoner … was again told to strip, which he … without molestation, but when he … shirt it was caught and fastened … with the sleeves for a blindfold. A … put around his neck to frighten him, … the desired effect. He was allowed … position about fifteen minutes … was carried to the bottom of the hollow … [illegible] … except his confession and that of the … he was shipped on the cars yesterday … the Junction, where he was to start to … Indiana. I have learned to-day that he … from the cars at Holly Springs and … suppose we shall hear more from him … ars arrive here to-day.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—A young man, Mr. MASON, residing at No. … examining a loaded pistol in rather a careless … it exploded, the contents passing through … part of one of his arms, but fortunately … flicting dangerous injuries. Physicians … diately called to dress the wound.

Judge Denio and a Prohibition Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That gentleman is nominated by the Democratic party as a Judge of Court of Appeals. No man of any party disputes the high qualities of Judge DENIO. He is a man of large attainments, an upright Judge, and enjoys a character without blemish—still he is at heart opposed to Prohibition, and should he gain his election, it is a question whether any law passed by the people for prohibiting the liquor traffic, will, during his eight years' term, ever get the sanction of the Court of Appeals. This is a grave question for Prohibitionists to consider—and it is supposed that there are 200,000 prohibition votes in this State. No Judge should be condemned for giving an honest opinion; still the office of Judge is elective, and if his opinion is opposed to a great body of citizens on this important question, it is no attack on the Judiciary or reflection on the Judges should Prohibitionists vote against a Judge opposed to Prohibition, and in favor of one who considers Prohibition right. It is well known that a large proportion of the Supreme Judges of the State and a respectable minority of the Court of Appeals as well as some of the most learned men in the law even in the Democratic ranks have decided the Prohibitory Law, killed by Judge DENIO, entirely constitutional. If, therefore, the entire band of Prohibitionists, in whichever part of the State, vote against Judge DENIO as we hope they will, they are only acting in entire consistency with the honest convictions of duty by so doing. If the Republican or American Party both nominate a Judge of the Court of Appeals in favor of Prohibition, let temperance men give them their votes as well as for any other offices, according to their choice. If only one of these two parties give a Judge true to their principles, then let every Prohibition vote be given for those men. If neither of these parties will give us a Judge reliable on Prohibition, let us nominate one, or give no vote at all for that officer, and so with Attorney-General. The friends of Prohibition may rely upon it that Judge DENIO will get every rum vote in the State, because they view him as the guardian of their immoral trade. Can an honest temperance vote aid the rummies in perpetuating their terrible traffic.

The judicial ermine should no longer protect the tattoo of the toddy stick, and licensed rum sellers should no longer look to the court of last resort to perpetuate the present high carnival of intemperance, pauperism and crime. D.

Action of the Committee of the Tract Society—Opposite Views.

From the Independent.

The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society have issued a circular defining their position with respect to the action of the Society at the last anniversary. We can only say of it here that it is "*calculated* to receive the approbation" of those "evangelical Christians" who believe with Dr. Ross that the traffic in the bodies and souls of men is ordained of God for the best good of master and slave. We trust that the document will not have the effect of dividing public sentiment at the North, or of throwing off any churches from the Tract Society. A very grave question is now raised which the *Society* must settle. That question is not whether in some new and sudden emergency the officers of a Society, acting in the interval of its meetings, may use discretionary power; but whether *after* the Society, with long deliberation, has decided upon a given course of action, and *prescribed to its officers their line of duty*, those officers may at their discretion disregard that action, and pursue *exactly the opposite policy*. That is the real issue which this new circular will raise. *It may be wise for the officers* of the Society to publish it; it might have been wiser for them to have convened the Directors or the Society, and to have tendered their resignation of a trust which they are not willing to fulfill.

THE OTHER SIDE.

From the Observer.

The question now before the Publishing Committee is as distinct as it is momentous. It is simply, whether by issuing a Tract or Tracts on Slavery, they shall assume the responsibility, without the slightest intimation that any such result was ever intended, or ever dreamed of by the Society itself, of cutting off from the Society's regard ten millions of souls, of whom six or seven millions have no personal connection with Slavery, and thus, as it were, by stealth, revolutionize and dismember the institution. This would be such an assumption of executive power as no monarch of Europe, not even the Autocrat of Russia, would dare attempt, or be allowed to execute. The modest conservative action of the Committee will commend itself to all intelligent and candid minds.

THE ABOLITION VIEW.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The Publishing Committee of the Tract Society, with the concurrence of other members of the Executive Committee, have published a new Circular, definitely avowing, at last, their determination not to publish, at present, any tract upon the subject of Slavery. For four months they have been anxiously studying *how not to do it*, and have finally concluded to disobey the directions of the Society, upon the pretence that circumstances occurring since the last anniversary have so changed the aspect of the question as to leave them no alternative but disobedience or banishment of the Society's agents from the entire South. The threats of the Southern evangelical slaveholders and slave-breeders of the South have more weight with the Committee than the opinions and wishes of the majority of their Northern constituents. We must defer till next week this Jesuitical manifesto, which illustrates afresh the appalling corruption of the accepted leaders of the American Church.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

It will be seen that the Tract Management have at last taken the only ground in which it is possible to preserve the Society as a national and evangelical institution. Had the present position of the Executive Department been reached 18 months sooner the Society would not have been subjected to the disquieting agitation so industriously thrust upon it. Had the good men intrusted with the administration of the Society's affairs considered well the aims and the characters of their brethren, they would not have entertained their mischievous counsels for a moment. Now, when it is glaringly evident that a few extremists are bent upon making, if possible, a tool of the Tract Society, wherewith to promote hatred, enmity, variance, strife and disunion in Church and State; when it is clear that no concessions will satisfy, and no forbearance will appease the vindictive cruelty of sectarian and partisan philanthropists; the Tract Management has no other path of duty open before it than the one which it has resolved to pursue.

A Terrible Panic in Mississippi—Families to be Murdered, &c.

From the Memphis Appeal, 8th.

The Assistant-Postmaster at Oxford, Mississippi, has kindly furnished us with the facts connected with the excitement among the negro population of Lafayette County, instigated by an Abolitionist named SHIRER, who hails from Indiana:

MESSRS. EDITORS: There was great excitement here yesterday. A man named SHIRER, from Indiana, being accused of organizing an insurrection among the negroes, some three hundred citizens assembled, and near twenty negroes were examined, all of whom told the same tale, pointing to SHIRER as their leader. A number of our most wealthy families were to be murdered for their money. Their names were given. There was no white testimony against SHIRER. He was taken out of town last night (after being under arrest the night previous and yesterday) and lynched, when he made a confession something like that of the negroes. He was shipped on the cars this morning for your town, where he said he would make good speed to his native land.

S. W. HUDSON, Deputy P. M.

OXFORD, Sept. 5.

A reliable gentleman writing from Holly Springs on the 6th inst., to a friend in this city, says on the subject:

We have some little excitement in our town, arising from some developments made by a number of negroes who were suspected of incendiary motives. It seems that the people of Abbyville got wind of it in some way, and after whipping some of the negroes the plot was made known, and, as is ever the case, Yankees in the employment of this road were at the head of it. The negroes at Abbyville and College Hill, nine miles apart, make precisely the same statement, which is, that such a thing was contemplated, and four negroes in this place (GOODMAN'S DAN, HAMMER'S two boys and BEN LYNCH) were accomplices in it.

Obituary.

Hon. CLARK BISSELL, Ex-Governor of Connecticut, died at Norwalk on Tuesday. Gov. BISSELL had been in public life for forty years. In 1829, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, but resigned after ten years' service, and resumed the practice of law. He was elected Governor of the State in 1847 and 1848. In 1847 he was chosen Professor of Law in Yale College, and held that Professorship until 1855. The members of the Law School, during that period, and who are now in every State of the Union, remember him with affection and gratitude.

[illegible], of New-York County, Conn., died at Norwich on Saturday.

Boots and Shoes Market.

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.

The effect of his labor upon the animal spirits and the physical and mental development of the laborer must be considered in connection with the pecuniary rewards. This consideration should regard the wages of the employe, though it is frequently disregarded. The tailor's occupation, for instance, is a constant drain upon his fixed capital of life and vigor, while the shoemaker's daily toils tend rather to the increase than to the diminution of this stock in trade; yet the tailor receives no larger wages, no extra compensation for the wear and tear of his working powers. The shoemaker is healthy. He is knotty in the arms through much hammering; his chest expands as he draws on each side the lengthening thread; his calves thicken and his knees grow tough by long service in the capacity of anvil. The shoemaker is cheerful. His workshop in the underground story may be dark, but is rarely dismal; it is full of tongue-clatter, laughter and singing. This results, not only from the fact that the journeyman shoemaker works by the piece, not by the day, and is therefore free to converse; but chiefly from the varied character of his labor, which calls into exercise every few moments a different set of muscles, and demands the frequent exercise of taste and judgment in the planning of work, thus keeping the mind and body wide awake, while certain intervals of mechanical routine are left open for conversation or reflection.

Sedentary occupations of a monotonous character invariably depress the spirits and benumb the mind. Intelligence naturally characterizes a class whose habits of mind are active and inquiring. Probably no class of mechanics are better posted on the great questions of the day than the shoemakers; and the majority of journeymen, having abundant opportunity for debate during the progress of their work, digest their information pretty thoroughly and acquire unusual command of language.

There are several different classes of work upon which journeymen shoemakers are employed. The wholesale ready-made work, for the West and South, is not manufactured here so extensively as in Massachusetts; but there are a number of houses which give out six and seven hundred pairs per week, during the busy season, of boots and shoes, mostly of the best quality. The work is cut in the shop and given out to journeymen who take it to their homes in the upper part of the City, and along the shores of Jersey. The wholesale business was poor last season, but is now active and satisfactory.

The City custom and retail ready-made work employs the bulk of the journeymen, however, and is preferred, as affording steadier employment through the year. But a small amount of work is done in the shop of the employer; the shoemakers' boarding houses are generally supplied with a shop to accommodate from six to fifty workmen.

Since the rise in leather, there has been a greatly increased demand through the country for old boot-legs, and mysterious peddlers, of an antiquarian cast of countenance, have cleared out all the garrets of New-Jersey, to the extreme wonder and delight of the unsophisticated natives. For the last six months, the importations of old leather by the Jersey City ferry-boat have been positively immense, and we recommend to the early attention of the Collector these untaxed arrivals of dutiable merchandise from a foreign port. Now, boots which are considered old in Jersey would be regarded as miracles of age in any other country, and the specimens of legs which these traveling antiquaries bring to the Bowery for sale are so impregnated with red clay, and so utterly destitute of back-bone, that the severest of Spartans could not hesitate to acknowledge that they had "outlived their usefulness." Nevertheless, these legs are taken in quantities from retail shops, by the shoemakers of Mulberry-street and vicinity, and, after being submitted to certain revivifying currying processes, are manufactured and returned in the shape of "Oxford ties." We examined a few of these shoes in the hands of the operator, and found them a neat and serviceable looking article. Journeymen who are acquainted with this process of "doctoring" leather, can make fair wages. These workmen are mostly Irish. Journeymen are paid by the piece; rate varying, of course, with the quality of the article.

There is a kind of stylish, cheap work for the wholesale trade which skillful journeymen, mostly Americans, will throw off very fast, earning frequently from $12 to $14 per week during the busy season. English and German shoemakers who have been brought up to manufacture a solid and rather clumsy article, do not succeed so well in this class of work. From extensive inquiry, among employers and journeymen, we find that the common range of earnings on ordinary custom and retail ready-made work is from $6 to $9 per week. Seven and eight dollars are the ordinary earnings of a good workman who fills his time from sunrise until 8 o'clock in the evening. On some of the finest custom work, superior workmen average better wages. In shops where mending is done, the general rule is that the journeyman receives one half of the cost of the job to the customer. "Boss" shoemakers are frequently able to obtain raw immigrant journeyman at very low rates for a time. This is particularly the case among Germans, many of whom are in the habit of securing their newly-arrived countrymen at a slight advance on "old country" prices; and by keeping them secluded they are thus able to obtain the services of assistants at living prices, until the raw hands learn the language and begin to look out for themselves. German shoemakers say that they can make, in this country, from $6 to $9 per week, but that they could live better in any city of Germany on $3 per week, which they could easily earn there, than on double the sum in New-York.

The demand for journeymen is good at the present time, and is fully met. The supply proportions itself readily to the demand in this trade, as the shoemaker can find occupation almost anywhere, and invariably "pulls up stakes" for the country when trade grows dull. The great tendency, however, is toward the large cities, and during the dull season there is generally an over-supply of journeymen in this City, which, however, does not result in throwing numbers entirely out of employment, but in putting all hands on a short allowance of work. The wholesale houses sometimes find a little difficulty in obtaining workmen during their busy seasons, as the journeyman prefers steady work through the year, even at lower wages.

From four to five years is the average amount of time invested by the journeyman shoemaker in learning his trade. The improvement on the condition of the common laborer is very slight, so far as the actual pecuniary reward is concerned; but in health, good spirits and intelligence, with the sobriety of disposition resulting from these, there is a large compensating consideration.

The fine sewing on gaiters, &c., gives employment to a considerable number of females who work with the sewing machine, chiefly. One machine, managed by three women, will often earn $18@$20 per week, of which the operator receives $6, the others being engaged in preparing the work for the machine.

TAILORS AND TAILORESSES.

The parties who have taken umbrage at the statements made under this heading, in the TIMES of Sept. 2, evidently misapprehend the scope and spirit of the article which they attempt to criticise. It is difficult to judge of the average earnings of a class of mechanics, who are paid by the piece, and at varying rates according to the kind of work upon which they are employed; and this can only be decided by extensive inquiry among journeymen. Merchant tailors and clothiers give out their work to parties who frequently employ one or more assistants; the weekly returns on their books are, therefore, no criterion of the earnings of single journeymen. Neither will the experience of a single journeyman, who has always been employed on the best class of custom garments, enable him to form a correct opinion as to the average earnings of the mass of the 14,000 "jour" tailors of this City. Probably not less than three-fourths of this number are employed on garments for the wholesale trade—the large establishments on Chatham-street, the Bowery, &c., employ no inconsiderable force. The writer has examined a number of "work-books" from several of the leading wholesale houses of the City. These "work-books" are given to each male and female employe, and contain an enumeration of the garments given out, with the price paid for making. His statements are based upon figures derived from these books. The prices given in our last for frock coats should have been quoted for ready-made work; but the time required for the manufacture increases, of course, in proportion to the quality of garment, and the price paid for it. Fine custom work, however, as was previously stated, pays much more—$1 per week better paid than good ready-made work.

Several good journeymen on custom-work have stated to the writer, that they would be very glad to average $8 per week through the year. Of a dozen German journeymen in the vicinity of Bushwick-avenue, Williamsburg, employed by first-class wholesale houses, none average $1 per diem, and the majority earned from 62½ cents to 87½ cents, by working twelve and fourteen hours. With regard to the wages of tailoresses, no extreme figures have been given. We could point to a woman in Mulberry-street, making frock coats for a journeyman at $1 75 per week; another making woolen pants for 15 cents; another turning out overalls at six-pence per pair; another getting up coarse shirts at five cents! But we have endeavored by extensive inquiry to get at a fair average for the earnings of the majority of tailors and tailoresses, and a number of journeymen as well as master workmen, who have examined our statements before and after publication, pronounce them correct. If there should be any further controversy on this point, we can give extracts from the "work books" of several of the largest establishments within a few blocks of the City Hall, with estimates of the time required for the production of each garment. We are, therefore, prepared to assert that the figures given in our article on "Tailors and Tailoresses," are correct, as average rates; viz.: for journeymen on ordinary custom-work, without assistance, of course, rather below than above $9 per week; for journeymen on ready-made garments, 62½ to 87½ cents per diem; for girls, employed by journeymen, $2 50 to $4 per week. There are exceptional cases, above and below these rates. A few Broadway shops give employment at higher prices to superior workmen.

We were made aware, some time since, that the publication of these facts would be disagreeable to a portion of the trade; at the same time there are many merchant tailors and clothiers who acknowledge that the ruling rates of wages are too low, and affirm that they would readily accede to any advance which should be generally adopted.

The centralization of journeymen tailors in large workshops, proposed in the previous article on this subject, would no doubt have a further beneficial effect, in the establishment of a tariff of prices regulated on just and reasonable principles.

The facts with regard to the alleged furnishing of facilities for evil purposes, by employes in several "respectable tailoring establishments," are in the possession of a well-known officer of one of our benevolent institutions.

From our Special Correspondent.

NORWICH, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1857.

This beautiful city of Eastern Connecticut was never more attractive at this season than we find it to-day. The constant rains of the Summer have kept the lawns and gardens, the shrubbery and the trees, for which the streets here are famous, in the freshest green. The woods upon the surrounding hills, and the fields, are now as verdant as Spring time. But the first white frost made its appearance this morning, and the chill in the atmosphere reminds us that all this Summer beauty must soon pass away.

We took a trip yesterday over the Norwich and Worcester Railroad as far as Killingly, to look at some of the farms of Windham County, and to ascertain the state of the crops.

THE HAY AND GRASS CROP

has been uncommonly large all through this region, and is now all gathered. It is damaged to some extent by bad weather. *We found the practice of using* hay-caps to guard the hay-crops against the heavy dews and rains to be on the increase, though not one farmer in ten now uses them. The uniform testimony of those who have tried them is strongly in their favor. One farmer thought they had paid him several times over this season. Another thought they were worth almost as much to protect hay against dews as against rains. With these a crop of hay can be gathered, in most years, in the best condition. Hay-caps are simply pieces of coarse cotton cloth, a yard and a half wide, cut off into strips a yard and a half long, hemmed at the ends, and the corners furnished with loops. Painting or oiling them, as some recommend, is an injury, both to the caps and to the hay. They are fastened upon the cocks with pegs, about 18 inches in length, thrust through the loops and into the hay.

THE DAIRY

is a leading branch of farm industry, all through the County. The abundant grass has given a large flow of milk, and more cheese than usual has been made. We heard several speak of an unusual propensity of the milk to sour in the dog days. It was not uncommon for the morning's milk to change before night. One affirmed that he had drawn sour milk directly from the cow's udder. He was a man of truth, and the statement, though entirely novel and unparalleled in all our experience, is to be believed. Philosophers will account for it in the best way they can.

GREEN CORN FOR SOILING

is now a common sight. We think a majority of the farmers plant more or less, to supply the deficiencies of pasturage in August and September. It is only within three or four years, that this practice has been introduced. All who try it are uniformly pleased with it. They think it increases the flow of milk and keeps the cattle in fine condition. It is also fed largely to pigs, and to fattening cattle. Some stable their cows at night, and feed them with this fodder. It is the best method of saving the manure, and saves time in milking. The amount of manure that a farmer will save from a herd of cows, in this way, in the course of the Summer will produce twice the quantity of corn they will consume.

Where the corn is fed out in pasture, as it often is to save labor, it is not given to the cattle until noon. This encourages them to crop the grass all the morning. The corn gives them a variety of food, and they eat more than they would of the grass alone. The true policy of the dairyman is to induce his cows to eat the largest amount of nutricious food they can transmute into butter and cheese. Green corn for fodder seems to have become a part of the system of every good farmer around here.

THE POTATO CROP.

We are inclined to think that the extent of the disease has been a good deal overestimated. It has shown a new feature, this year, in attacking the early varieties of potatoes, which have heretofore been more exempt. The late varieties in many sections have entirely escaped. All along the valley of the Quinebaug they have sound potatoes, in the light sandy loams, where green manure was not used. We heard little complaint of the rot in Lisbon, Griswold, Plainfield and Canterbury. There is some complaint in Brooklyn, Killingly, Pomfret and Woodstock, but more than half a crop will be secured here. The early potatoes were cheap in the Norwich market, falling as low as forty-five cents a bushel. They are now worth from eighty cents to a dollar, and will probably not be lower until the extent of the disease is ascertained, which will not be till a month later. Many of the early potatoes were forced upon the market in bad condition, which carried prices down below the fair value. Though we cannot promise cheap potatoes from the present appearance of the crop, we venture to predict that there will be no scarcity.

APPLES

are a decided failure in all Eastern Connecticut. On many farms there are hardly enough for pies, and there will not be cider enough made, east of Hartford, to supply the people with vinegar. They will be large importers of Winter apples if any region is fortunate enough to have a surplus. Insects have greatly increased in the orchards for the last few years, and the apple, we apprehend, is becoming an uncertain crop. The curculio now attacks this fruit, and with the same destructive effect as the plum. The season also has had an unfavorable influence. We have heard of but one orchard that bears a full crop this year, and that is situated in a deep hollow, where it is entirely sheltered from the cold east wind.

We have a light white frost this morning, the first of the season. It is not severe enough to damage the corn here, which is the only crop likely to suffer. We are off by the noon train for the western part of the State, whence we shall send you further advices of the state of the crops. C.

The Next Report from the Patent Office

it is said, will excel all its predecessors. It might easily do this, and still not give the people the worth of the money they pay for it. Can any good thing ever come out of our Nazareth, upon the banks of the Potomac? Possibly we shall have some account of the sugar-cane expedition, whose cuttings nearly all rotted before they reached New-Orleans! Or, perhaps, the later hunt for wild grapes will be duly elucidated! We are promised fifty plates of beasts, birds, and insects injurious to vegetation! Does the world move?

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and heavy. Pearls, $7; Pots, $6 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is salable and firm. Other kinds are quiet, at old rates. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 12c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@11¾c.; Native Ceylon, 12c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy, as previously represented.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good demand at strengthening prices. Sales 8,000 bbls.

Ordinary State	$5 40@$5 50
Straight State	5 50@ 5 60
Extra State	5 65@ 5 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 25@ 5 45
Superfine Ohio	5 45@ 5 55
Fancy Ohio	5 60@ 5 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 75@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 60@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 20@ 8 50

Canadian is unaltered. Sales 900 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 50@$7 10 ℔ bbl. Southern is in demand and is firm. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,500 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 60@$7 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4 10@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 10@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. The latter commands $19 50@$20 50 ℔ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request at improved prices. Sales: 32,000 bushels, including very good to choice White Western, at $1 50@$1 55; ordinary to good red do., at $1 17@$1 30; fair to good White Southern at $1 44@$1 48; good to prime red do. at $1 30@$1 35; and damaged Southern at $1 10 ℔ bushel. The Milwaukee *American* of the 14th reports "that three cargoes of wheat, about 30,000 bushels, were sold in Joliet, Illinois, on Saturday, at the low price of 40c. ℔ bushel. This is a great sacrifice, but the reason of the low sale was that the farmers of the vicinity clubbed together to ship their own wheat, got it to Joliet, and were forced to sell at 40 cents. Wheat in this city on Saturday was 70@73c., with very light sales." Rye is quiet and languid at 80c.@85c. ℔ bbl. Barley is inactive and nominal, at 80c.@92c. for ordinary to prime ℔ bbl. Oats are very dull, and are barely worth 51c.@53c. for Western; 50c.@52c. for State; 40c.@44c. for Jersey; 45c.@53c. for Canadian; 38c.@42c. for Pennsylvania; and 38c.@40c. for Southern ℔ bushel. Corn is quiet at old prices. Sales: 24,000 bushels, at 80c. for mixed Western, delivered; and 87c. for prime White Southern ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales: 700 bales fair to strictly prime, at 55c.@75c. for new and old, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continued inactive at former rates. New, 12c.@14c.; old, 5c.@9c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Is quiet and languid. Scotch Pig, $28 50@$29; English Bar, $52@$54 for common, and $62 50@$65 for refined; Swedish Bar, $102 50@$105, usual credit, ℔ ton; Sheet, 3¾c.@4¼c. for English, and 11¼c.@11½c. for Russian, 1st quality, ℔ lb.

LEAD—Continues very quiet at our quotations; Foreign Pig, $6@$6 25; Galena, nominal, ℔ 100 lbs.; Sheet and Bar, 6¼c.; Pipe, 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common and $1 05 for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 35c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovado, 35c.@42½c.; Clayed, Cuba, 30c.; and New-Orleans, 45c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Attract a little more attention at, however, unchanged prices.

OILS—Are lightly dealt in at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales: 370 bbls., in lots, at $25 85@$26 for Mess; and $20 75@$21 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy; 12c.@12½c. for Hams, and 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@14¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is very moderately inquired for, at easier prices. The transactions since our last reach about 180 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14½c.@15c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., at $16 50@$17 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$18 25 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal, ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $23 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 7c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request, at languid rates: $4 50@$5 50 for inferior to prime ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are quiet and prices are rather feebly sustained. Sales: 450 hhds. Cuba, in lots, within our previous range. Yesterday's sales were 1,500 hhds.—not 15,000 hhds, as misprinted this morning.

WHISKY—Sales: 330 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 25½c.@26c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Varied slightly. For Liverpool—Cotton, 1-8d.@5-32d ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ tierce; Resin 1s. 6d.@2s. ℔ bbl., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade, for the Week ending Sept. 15.

FLOUR.—The bulk of the receipts of flour, during the week closing with this review, were from Toledo. It has not been so before this season. Michigan has also sent an unusual proportion. Cleveland, Sandusky and upper lake ports have given us less than usual. A considerable amount has been consigned to the Central Road. We do not understand that there has been much, if any, accumulation of the stock on the market. The current receipts are not equal to those of the corresponding period of last season by nearly 50 ℔ cent.

	Bbls.
Receipts by lake, since the opening	314,713
Receipts by lake, same time last year	617,672
Decrease	302,959

The week opened with a moderate inquiry, and so continued until Saturday. The absence of a foreign demand, the continuance of a stringent money market at the seaboard, and the consequent decline of prices in New-York, kept buyers aloof, and the purchases were only for the most pressing wants. On Saturday, however, and yesterday, for the first time in several weeks, the eastern market showed symptoms of an advance, and the demand here became better, but prices did not change, holders being entirely willing to realize. The decline of the week, mostly on low and medium grades, was about 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl. The sales foot up 6,000 bbls, nearly half yesterday; when there was an active demand for eastern trade.

The stocks are mostly Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; very little of low grades Illinois and Wisconsin in store.

This morning, 1,800 bbls. at an advance; $5@$5 37 for extra Ohio and Indiana; including 236 bbls. double extra do. at $5 87½.

WHEAT—The imports of Wheat are slightly improving, but they are not equal to the corresponding period last year by about 25 ℔ cent. During the past week, more has been received from Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, than from upper lake ports. This also is unusual for this season.

	Bushels.
Receipts by lake, since the opening	2,554,463
Receipts to same time last year	2,956,583
Decrease	402,120
Shipments by canal since opening	2,073,882

Enough has been taken up for export by lake to Canada mills, and also by team and railroad for local mills, to reduce the stock now in store to a low figure. The *Europa*, which arrived early in the week at New-York with Liverpool dates to the 29th ult., brought advices of a decline in breadstuffs abroad, as usual, but at the same time, which was unusual, considerable orders for Wheat, prices on this side having become reduced to something like an export point. The *Baltic* yesterday brought conflicting accounts of the Liverpool market, but the export demand in New-York continued steady. The effect of this state of things, together with increasing improvement in money matters, was to stimulate the demand here both for interior milling and seaboard shipment. The Canal exports of the past 14 days have more than doubled the whole month of August. The market declined from 90c. on Tuesday to 80c. on Wednesday for Chicago spring, at which it remained till Saturday, when 85c. was realized. There has, however, not been so much decline in prime samples of white and red winter, nor yet as much advance. Sales foot up 127,000 bushels, more than half yesterday, closing buoyant at 87½c. for Chicago spring; 87½c. for common Milwaukee club; $1@$1 05 for red Indiana and Michigan; $1 06 for common white Indiana; $1 15 for white Ohio; and $1 25 for white Kentucky.

This morning, 31,000 bushels, at 87½c.@90c. for No. 1 Chicago Spring; 90c. for Milwaukee Club; $1 02½ for red Indiana; $1 20 for common white Ohio.

CORN—The imports of Corn have been very light for the past two weeks, aggregating not over 350,000 bushels. The shipments at the same time were about 300,000 bushels. The accumulation during the month of August was not 100,000 bushels. So that we judge the stock here to be very limited.

	Bushels.
Receipts by lake since the opening	4,745,346
Receipts by lake same time last year	6,903,203
Decrease	2,157,857
Shipments by canal since the opening	3,014,587

On account of the continued heaviness of high-wines, the increase of the hog disease in some parts of the country, and the closeness of money, distillers as well as Eastern buyers have kept out of the market, and prices, sympathizing with those at the seaboard, declined from 60c. on Tuesday to 55c. on Thursday, but a reaction immediately took place. The market advanced to 57½c. by Saturday evening, and to 60c. yesterday. Sales foot up 170,000 bushels. This morning, 3,000 bushels at 62½c., and 4,000 bushels at 65c., closing at the latter.

OATS—The receipts have latterly fallen off, and are not now 40 ℔ cent. of the corresponding period of last season. Ohio has generally been the largest shipper this year, but for a week or two considerable have been received from Illinois and Indiana.

	Bushels.
Receipts by Lake since the opening	661,328
Receipts same time last year	1,106,475
Decrease	445,137

There is no accumulation of stock. The demand mostly for Eastern shipment is about equal to the receipts. The market appears to be wholly governed by the accommodation, and during the week has declined 12c. Sales, 25,000 bushels, closing today at 30c.

RYE, &c.—Very little has been done, scarcely sufficient to fix prices. The receipts of the week are about 2,000 bushels, nominal at 70c.@75c. Barley inactive yet. A few small purchases have been made by maltsters at 75c.

FREIGHTS—Most of the engagements of the week have been of grain for tidewater. The shipments of Wheat have been large. Holders were desirous to realize in New-York. The amount of lumber and staves shipped has been comparatively small. Rates ruled steady until near the close, when "scalpers" put prices down, *pro rata* with 8c. for Corn to Troy and Albany; but the regular lines adhered to 10c. and 13c. to New-York for Wheat.

Finance and Trade in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 15.

Money in the early part of the week was close for all borrowers outside of regular customers at bank. And even now, the principal let-up, so far as the banks themselves are concerned directly, is in a strong disposition to facilitate the movement of our great breadstuffs staples. The policy upon which this is based, is no doubt correct; for until our agricultural surplus of all kinds can be put into market, or a great part of it at least, no permanent relief can be obtained. This, however, (as soon as it is done,) and the reduction which has taken place in prices, by which the consumer, of small means, is enabled to live comparatively cheap and pay his debts, will be the important causes in improving the financial condition of the country.

In the street, there is not and has not been for some time, a great deal of paper offering, for the reason that it is well known that the grade which takes the street cannot be sold to much extent. Very prime is occasionally bought at 3½@4½ ℔ cent.

The produce markets the past week, were quiet until near the close. In the declining state of prices at the East, constantly endangering margins, and particularly under the inability or unwillingness of banks to afford the usual facilities, buyers were kept out of the trade, and only took sufficient to meet their immediate wants. Towards the close, as soon as it was ascertained there were orders in New-York for Great Britain, and under the improved state of money, millers whose stocks were becoming exhausted, as well as shippers, came freely into market and prices advanced. More cash has been immediately realized upon transactions in the past week, than before in the same time during the season.

In general trade there has not been so much depressed feeling. We are informed by several that they have had a good week; the main restriction being the reluctance to sell on time. In this, as well as in produce, cash down is the favorite and general practice. What is extraordinary, we are told, is the fact that better collections among small dealers are now made than in many years. The cost of living is getting so low that laborers, mechanics and the salaried classes are able to discharge their little liabilities out of their earnings. Add to these, that large collections are now enforced at the point of the bayonet of law, and we have a tolerable key to the improved feeling in all kinds of trade.

Our lake and canal commerce is slowly improving, and the prospect is now better than for two or three weeks past.

Buffalo Live Hog Market.

RECEIPTS at CUSHING'S Yards for the week ending Sept. 12:

From	Hogs.		Hogs.
Ohio	318	Shipped to Eastern Markets	1,494
Indiana	137	Taken for Buffalo Market	400
Michigan	220	Left over	1,011
Chautauque Co., N. Y.	40		
Left over last week	1,550		
Total	2,905	Total	2,905

The demand has been moderate, and the market dull and easier. Sales 400 fat at 6¼c.@6½c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The markets for Beef Cattle were well supplied yesterday, the entire supply amounting to 1,750 head. The sales were not so brisk as at our former report, but prices were well maintained, though a portion of the stock was left over. Prices ranged from $9 to $10, $10 50, $11, and as high as $11 50 ℔ 100 lbs. The latter price, however, was not obtained except for a few extra cattle.

SHEEP—The supply of Sheep continues to be large, and there is considerable activity among buyers. The sales amounted to 11,000 head, at prices ranging from $3 to $4 50 each for fat Sheep, and from $2 to $3 for stock Sheep.

HOGS—The demand continues active for Swine, and 2,000 head were soon sold, at prices ranging from $9 @$10 ℔ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES—The sales of this kind of stock amounted to 200 head, at from $25@$50 for Milch Cows, and from $25@$35 for Dry Cows.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO. RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE THAT ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER THEY WILL COMMENCE THE ISSUE OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

They will aim to furnish the reading public a new source of amusement and instruction, and to give to authors a new and independent vehicle of thought.

The current literature and the prominent questions of the day will receive due attention; while, at the same time, no pains will be spared to present an attractive miscellany of tales, sketches and poetry, from the best writers.

Among other contributors, they are permitted to name the following, from whom articles may be expected:

WM. H. PRESCOTT, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, Rev. F. H. HEDGE, D.D., NATH'L HAWTHORNE, JOHN G. WHITTIER, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JAMES R. LOWELL, J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, GEO. WM. CURTIS, HERMAN MELVILLE, Prof. C. C. FELTON, Prof. F. J. CHILD, E. P. WHIPPLE, J. T. TROWBRIDGE, Author of "Neighbor Jackwood," etc., C. W. PHILLEO, Author of "Twice Married," Mrs. H. BEECHER STOWE, Mrs. GASKELL, Author of "Ruth," "Mary Barton," "North and South," etc., Mrs. L. MARIA CHILD, Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND, Mrs. PIKE, Author of "Ida May," "Caste," etc., Miss ROSE TERRY, WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "The Dead Secret," etc., G. RUFFINI, Author of "Doctor Antonio," etc., SHIRLEY BROOKS, Author of "Aspen Court," etc., E. M. WHITTY, Author of "Political Portraits," etc., JAMES HANNAY, Author of "Singleton Fontenoy," THOS. W. PARSONS, EDMUND QUINCY, Author of "Wensley."

The attention of authors is respectfully invited to this advertisement. All articles received will be carefully examined, and if accepted will be liberally paid for.

The publishers will aim to have each number ready in time for distribution and sale in the more remote parts of the country, on or before the first day of the month for which it is intended.

Retail price, 25 cents each number.

A liberal discount made to clubs, or to those who buy to sell again.

The attention of booksellers, periodical dealers, newsmen and book agents, is requested, and their orders respectfully solicited.

THE MONTHLY NOVELIST! OUT THIS MORNING. Price 25 cents. F. BRADY, Publisher, No. 12 Ann-st.

On Tuesday, Sept. 22, we propose to publish THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR. The new Tale, by the Authoress of the "The Lamplighter."

Miss CUMMINS has chosen for the title of her new book the name of the principal heroine, the beautiful and accomplished

MABEL VAUGHAN,

and has written a story which, for elegance of diction and thrilling interest, has rarely been equaled by any American lady. The question has been repeatedly asked—can Miss Cummins write another book equal to "The Lamplighter?" We can answer this question now, with perfect assurance, not only from our own personal knowledge, but from the unqualified testimony of two literary gentlemen of Boston, who have read the work with great care, and with absorbing interest, both of whom pronounce it a superior book to the first, and assure us that the authoress of "The Lamplighter," instead of losing position, will add immensely to her previously well-earned and world-wide reputation. Many writers, flushed with the success of their first efforts, resume authorship in such haste as to leave no time for the recreation and recuperation required by both body and mind. Not so with the authoress of "The Lamplighter;" she has shown her good judgment in waiting two years and a half, and, by so doing, will undoubtedly take a position in advance of the one she now occupies.

MABEL VAUGHAN,

like "The Lamplighter," will soon become a familiar household name, and her charming character a model for imitation. We are printing

TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES,

for the first edition. It will make a handsome 12mo volume of about 500 pages, to sell for $1, with our usual discount to the trade. Special terms made for 1,000 copies. Early orders from the trade are most respectfully solicited. We hope to publish it about the middle of September.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, No. 20 Washington-st., Boston.

THE MONTHLY NOVELIST! OUT THIS MORNING. Price 25 cents. F. BRADY, Publisher, No. 12 Ann-st.

IMPROVED TANKS FOR AQUARIA—MADE by C. E. HOMMET, Jr., Newport, R. I. These tanks, having iron frames, are much stronger than those made of glass, while the interior, being coated with glass, is free from any deleterious substances, and may be put into immediate use without fear of destruction to stock. They are warranted to be free from leakage or taint. Sold by A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

THE MONTHLY NOVELIST! OUT THIS MORNING. Price 25 cents. F. BRADY, Publisher, No. 12 Ann-st.

MAPS, GUIDES AND HAND-BOOKS, OF every description, can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at A. RANNEY'S Gift Book and Map store, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues of the great Gift Sale will be sent to any address on application.

THE MONTHLY NOVELIST! OUT THIS MORNING. Price 25 cents. F. BRADY, Publisher, No. 12 Ann-st.

STEPHEN H. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN.—To insure a full crop in the Spring, apply now! Mapes' nitrogenized super phos. lime 2½ cents per lb. For sale by FREDK. McCREADY, No. 143 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A [illegible] woman [illegible] in a [illegible] family [illegible] at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 222 [illegible]-av., near [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TEACHER of experience, well qualified to teach many of the branches of commercial and classical education, and conversant with the French and Italian languages, either in a private school, college, or family, in this City or out; no objection to go South or West; salary moderate. Best references given by [illegible]. Write, for a week, to A. T. NORMAN, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls situations in a private family; one as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing and assist in the washing and ironing. Both wish to make themselves generally useful. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 229 [illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—TO FAMILIES GOING ABROAD.—An Italian, having served for many years in an American family in this country, and wishing to return to Europe, desires to find an engagement (merely for his passage himself) with a family going abroad. He has traveled much in Europe, speaks French and English, and can make himself very useful. Apply to his present employer, No. 12 Vesey-st., who will give him the highest recommendation.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, PLACES [illegible] one family; one does the cooking, baking; will assist with the washing and ironing; understands meats and poultry, plain pastry; wages $7 to $8; the other as nurse and chambermaid; assists with the washing and ironing; does light washing; wages $6; excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good clean cook and excellent washer and ironer; can bake bread and biscuit; she is found willing and obliging; could do the housework of a small family; has good City reference. Apply for two days. Address A. M., No. 222 [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and 8th avs., in basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing, or chambermaid and plain sewing; understands her business perfectly; best of references; can be seen for two days at No. 133 [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single man, who can refer to his last employer for his general character, competency and capability. Address O. C., at the bookstore [illegible] Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook, is a good baker, first-rate hand at pastry. Best of reference. Apply from 9 to 4 o'clock, at No. 448 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can make up fine clothes in the neatest style, or would do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 Stanton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamber work and to assist in the washing and ironing. She understands her business well, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at [illegible].

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT TIDY GIRLS, COUNTRY; situations in the City, or a few miles in the country; one does the plain cooking, washing and ironing of a small family, makes excellent bread; the other as chambermaid and nurse, assists the other girl when required. Wages $6. Call at No. 236 East 20th-st. City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can give good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 12th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 155 [illegible] near Avenue A., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine washing and ironing. Good city reference can be given. Apply at No. 292 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 181 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY, AGE 16, wants a situation to learn the Plumbing or attend a store or saloon. Call for two days at No. 19 Spruce-st., in the store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—COOK, LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A superior cook wanted and to assist in the washing and ironing, a Protestant preferred, from 25 to 35 years of age; also, a superior laundress wanted and to assist in the chamberwork, a Protestant [illegible]; the best of references required. Apply at No. [illegible] place, up stairs, from 12 to 3 o'clock, Friday [illegible].

WANTED—A WET NURSE, BY A YOUNG MARRIED lady; must be a young woman of a cheerful disposition and kind temper. Apply at [illegible] and 167 Gramercy-park Hotel.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL, who knows how to cook, wash and iron, in a private family. A good one will find a steady place and good wages. Apply at No. 161 Barrow-st., near Hudson.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND TWO gentlemen. Good plain board. Private family preferred. Would require two or three rooms furnished. Lights and one fire through the Winter, and privilege of bath. First-class references given and required. Address, stating fully location, accommodations and terms, H. J. BAILEY, at this office, for one week.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a room and bedroom attached, with plain board for himself, wife and 3 children, in a small Christian family, where there are no other boarders. Between 23d and 35th sts. Address F. H., Box No. 435 stating location and terms.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, in a good neighborhood, by a gentleman and his wife, nurse and child; would require two rooms adjoining, and a room for the nurse. Address, stating terms and location, H., Box No. 2,364, New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first-class house, with all modern improvements, between 8th and 12th sts., a few doors west of Broadway, would let a fine, large, well-furnished room, on second floor; also, one on third floor, with or without breakfast, to one or two single gentlemen. No other boarders taken. Good references required. Address, with name, S. P., Box No. 424 Lower Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,361 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in the VIIIth Ward, would let two handsome parlors on the second floor, to a party of gentlemen with or without board, or breakfast only; the gentlemen's washing and mending can be done in the house, if required; rooms will be kept neat and in order, and all the comforts of a home given. Those only wishing good accommodations, and willing to pay a fair price for first-rate accommodations will address HOME, Times Office.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, to let, with board, separate or together, two large parlors on first floor. Other desirable rooms on the first and third floors; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

ROOMS—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OF steady habits and good education may find comfortable rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, with a respectable and strictly private family, living eligibly near Union-square, and having no other boarders. Unexceptionable references as to character required. Applicants will address, with real name, to M. E., Box No. 1,386 lower Post-Office.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A SINGLE YOUNG man wishes a furnished parlor on second floor, with bedroom attached, in the vicinity of [illegible]-square, with or without partial board. Address, with particulars, terms, &c., box No. 2,364 Post-Office.

NO. 5 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—GENTLEMEN will find elegantly-furnished rooms, (entirely new,) with breakfast and tea if required. References exchanged.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st.

TO LET—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH OR without partial board, at No. 31 West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av. The family is small, and the house is newly furnished and has all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 31 WILLOW-st., close to Fulton and Wall st. ferries; the best neighborhood in Brooklyn; a good table and comfortable home. Two gents and wives, and a few single gents, can be accommodated; a choice of rooms by calling soon.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A single gentleman seeking the comforts of a pleasant home, would like to engage board with a private family located within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. ferry. Very exceptional references given. Address NEWTON, [illegible] this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 10 [illegible]-st., corner of [illegible], Brooklyn. References required.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, AN OLD ESTABLISHED millinery business, one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 280 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—PART OF A VALUABLE INVENTION, patented in the United States and Europe. Address patentee, W. S. B., at this office.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE 25 CENT [illegible] Guitars, also the 25 [illegible] and 50 Books, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum?

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation .... 40,000.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning,—Price Two Cents.—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at Six Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; Two copies for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All persons proposing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Volunteer correspondence containing important news, from any quarter of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The writer of the communication signed "Merchant and Father," entirely misapprehends the object of the article to which he alludes. We concur fully with the views which he expresses; if we differ at all it would be only upon the effect of publishing and creating a morbid excitement concerning the cases referred to.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Central America* is lost, and only SIXTY of her FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE passengers, besides OFFICERS AND CREW, have been saved. This news was received by telegraph from Charleston last evening. The steamship *Thomas Swann* had arrived there and reported having spoken the Norwegian bark *Eloise* about 15 miles North of Cape Hatteras; when she was informed that the *Eloise* had forty of the passengers of the *Central America* on board; that the *Central America* foundered on the 12th inst; and that but sixty of her list of five hundred and twenty-five passengers, besides officers and crew, had been saved. No mention is made of the remaining twenty of the saved who were not on board the *Eloise*, or of the situation of the treasure the *Central America* had on board. We shall have full particulars the moment any of the saved passengers arrive, which will, in all probability, be very soon. We have obtained, and publish elsewhere, a list of the officers and crew of the *Central America*. She was insured heavily in Wall-street. As near as can be ascertained at present, the total number of lost and saved is as follows:

Number of Passengers	525
Number of officers and crew	101
Total on board	626
Saved	60
Lost	566

[illegible] accounts of the storm, as it was experienced by the *Empire City*, the *Falcon*, the [illegible], *Atlanta*, and others, all of which agree that it was one of the most severe, and the most destructive in its effects that has been experienced upon our coast.

Gen. WILLIAM WALKER affords a decisive indication of the ground upon which he is prosecuting his appeal for aid in another crusade against Nicaragua, in a letter which he has addressed to a citizen of Georgia. Its professed object is to repel the accusation that he entered upon his filibustering expedition originally for the purpose of extending the area of Slavery; but its real motive is to lead the slaveholding class in the Southern States to believe that the conquest and annexation of Central America are absolutely essential to the security of Slavery at home. He alleges that the soil and climate of that country are such as demand slave labor for a successful prosecution of agricultural industry, and enters upon a long argument to show that a league has been formed among the States of Central America to exclude Slavery from all that region. As a matter of course, the bugbear of England's interference is dragged into the case. The appeal contains nothing which has not been urged over and over again upon the same subject;—whether it will have any considerable effect in stimulating Southern aid for the renewed invasion is certainly doubtful.

Late advices from the Cape of Good Hope are received by an arrival at Boston. In the latter part of June an iron bark, whose captain was supposed to be an American, made her appearance off Natal. The vessel was pierced for guns, abundantly provided with arms and ammunition, had an unusually large crew, and hurriedly set sail on learning that an English sloop-of-war was in the harbor—all rather suspicious circumstances, and sufficient to warrant the supposition that this rakish-looking craft was a slaver.

A large and very enthusiastic meeting of Irish adopted citizens was held last evening at Stuyvesant Institute, to sympathize with the rebellion in India and to remonstrate against British enlistments in this country. Speeches in favor of these objects were made, and resolutions passed.

A meeting of the delegates from this city to the Republican State Convention was held last evening, when the claims of the various candidates were discussed. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and other gentlemen greatly favored the nomination of Judge DENIO by the Republicans, and the majority of the delegates seemed to coincide with them.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention, as anticipated, has adjourned until the third Monday in October, in order that the result of the election may be determined before further action is taken.

The trial of DONNELLY, the alleged murderer of young MOORE, the barkeeper at the Seaview House, Navesink, is progressing at the Monmouth County Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mr. SMITH, the proprietor of the Seaview House, was cross-examined yesterday, and the examination of MARGARET BOWMAN, an important witness for the prosecution, was commenced. The trial will probably continue until the close of next week.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the trial of MICHAEL WOGAN, for arson, was concluded. The witnesses produced by the prosecution did not make the defendant's guilt more apparent than on the previous day, while for the defence several witnesses were called, whose testimony, if it is to be relied upon, left little doubt of his innocence. The summing up of counsel will take place to-day.

A ticket swindler, named FOWLER, was arrested for the second time, yesterday, on complaint of a Mr. HASKELL, and held to bail by Recorder SMITH in the sum of $2,000 to answer the charge.

POLITICAL.—We noticed two or three weeks since sundry rumors prevalent in the central and western part of the State concerning the intention of Hon. O. B. MATTESON, of Oneida, to resign his seat in the present Congress. We learn now from [illegible] authority that Mr. MATTESON has decided [illegible]. He has declared his willingness to do so whenever any respectable number of his constituents would request [illegible] their belief that such a step was desirable. But finding that public sentiment in his District is decidedly against it, and alleging that his resignation of his seat in the last Congress was occasioned entirely by his sickness, and was not in the least influenced by the [illegible] which had been reported by the Committee of Investigation, Mr. M. sees no reason for putting the citizens of his District to the trouble and expense of a new election. His health is now restored, and he will take his seat at the opening of the coming session.

Independence of the Judiciary.

We have already expressed our opinion of the recent attempt, on the part of a portion of the Democratic Party, to ostracise Judge DENIO on account of one of his decisions. Fortunately for the State, and especially for the system of an Elective Judiciary, the Democratic Party itself nipped this project in the bud. We are very glad to find that our views upon this subject are concurred in by the *Evening Post*. That able journal holds the independence of the Judiciary in so high esteem as to urge the nomination of Judge DENIO, who stands before the public as its representative, upon its friends of the Republican Party. Upon the policy of such a step, looking at the matter from a party point of view, we have nothing to say,—since, being in no wise responsible for the action of the Republican or of any other party, we have no right to advise them upon the management of their party affairs. But we should be very glad to see *all* parties,—as we hope to see very many men *in* all parties,—take a decisive stand in favor of preserving the Judiciary from the fatal degradations and entanglements of party politics. If political clubs and party conventions are to control our Courts of law, as well as the other departments of our Government, we may as well discard at once all Constitutions, and all attempts to preserve anything like stability in the administration of public affairs. A public meeting in the Park will answer all the purposes of such a Government, and supersede Legislatures, Courts of law and statute books.

We give place in another column to a letter from a prominent advocate of Prohibition, conceding to Judge DENIO all the ability, learning and integrity essential to the proper discharge of the duties of his office, but calling upon Prohibitionists to vote against him because of his decision against the constitutionality of the late Prohibitory law. This places the whole question upon precisely the ground held by Mayor WOOD and those who, with him, attempted to defeat Judge DENIO's nomination at Syracuse. It is the assumption, on the part of a political party, to dictate the decisions of a Judge—to decide *for him* what is constitutional and what is not. One party objects to one decision, a second to another, and a third to still another; but the *principle* which governs them all is precisely the same. Each party claims to make its own party platform the rule by which Judges on the Bench shall govern their conduct. Now the function of a Judge is to decide whether any particular law is, or is not, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution. The only object of having such an officer is to erect a barrier against the excesses of party feeling, and the errors of hasty, inconsiderate or uninstructed legislation. But, if the Courts of law are to become mere instruments of political parties, changing their decisions with every change in the popular breeze, and governing their action, not by their own independent judgments, but by the exigencies and aims of political Conventions, the very object of their existence is utterly and forever defeated.

The Court of Appeals decided the Prohibitory Law to be unconstitutional. They also decided the new Police Law to be Constitutional. Two of the political parties of the State have felt aggrieved by these decisions,—and both were inclined in the first place to punish the Court for thus defeating their aims, and in the next place to secure their accomplishment by placing more pliant instruments upon the Bench. The Democratic Party, however, has already abandoned both designs, and resolved to seek its remedy through the Legislature. It will demand the repeal of the obnoxious law, which it could not annul through the Court of Appeals. The Prohibitionists, if they are wise, will come to the same conclusion. There are thousands among them who will not consent to trample upon the independence of the Judiciary, even in pursuit of so noble an object as that at which they aim. They will prefer, if the last Prohibitory law was not constitutional, to make a new one that will be, or else so to *change* the Constitution as to permit the attainment of the object they have in view. Either of these methods is legitimate and proper; and both are perfectly feasible, if a majority of the people give them their assent. Both, certainly, are far preferable to any endeavor to dragoon the Judges of our highest Courts into slavish conformity to party decrees, or an ignoble surrender of their own judgments to the requirements and exigencies of party strife.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER LITIGATION.—All through this complicated litigation, counsel, except in one instance, have scrupulously avoided the question, whether the appointment of Mr. CONOVER by Governor KING was legally made or not. They assumed, in their arguments, and so Judge PEABODY has held, that the title to the office of Street Commissioner could be determined judicially only on *quo warranto*. On the argument of *habeas corpus*, before Judge INGRAHAM, the question of title was gone into by counsel for Mr. DEVLIN, and although his Honor expressed no dissent from the position that the title could only be settled on *quo warranto* only, still his decision, discharging DEVLIN from arrest, was based on an elaborate consideration of that very point.

Mr. CONOVER has now, for many weeks, been in exclusive possession, not only of the franchise, but of the Street Commissioner's rooms and all in them, and is daily, to a certain extent, acting as Street Commissioner. Why has not Mr. DEVLIN taken steps to sue out the necessary *quo warranto*? That was the only effectual and proper course for him to take. Its timely adoption would have placed him *now* in an advanced position towards ascertaining and obtaining his rights, if such exist. But Mr. DEVLIN has not pursued that course, and why? Was it by advice of counsel? The pretext has been, that the Attorney-General stood in the way, and the proceeding could not be adopted without his cooperation. But Mr. CUSHING's affidavit puts an end, once and forever, to that poor excuse for resorting to indirect, instead of direct, means to accomplish the object in view.

Mr. DEVLIN's roundabout way, under the advice of counsel, to reach the goal of his desires, has given him, and all concerned with him, very much trouble and vexation of spirit, with very little results. The aid of the Court of Common Pleas was sought, and yet what, after all said and done before Judge INGRAHAM, has its interposition really amounted to? It is an inferior Court. Its decisions, or a large class of them, are liable to review by the Supreme Court, under provisions of the Revised Statutes and the Code. The elaborate judgments of his Honor Judge INGRAHAM have been removed into, and are now in the Supreme Court, as if commenced there. We should except, perhaps, the decision upon proceedings for contempt. Each Court has exclusive charge of its own dignity, and of enforcing its own orders. Therefore, that portion of Judge INGRAHAM's adjudication remains where it was, unremoved. The parties are, however, enjoined from all proceedings under it. Thus, Mr. DEVLIN has not advanced his position one step by all his indirect litigation through the Common Pleas, or elsewhere. He is about where he was when Judge PEABODY granted the original warrants.

The Common Pleas, as respects this Street Commissioner Controversy, is about *functus officio*. We are to look now to the Supreme Court for light on the subject. Why don't Mr. DEVLIN, even at this eleventh hour, obtain his *quo warranto*? Is he fearful of the result?

In addition to the motions pending before Judge PEABODY upon orders to show cause why his last injunctions, ("the checkmate,") restraining parties from availing themselves of the decisions rendered by Judge INGRAHAM, General Term will soon take up the matters connected with the litigation removed from Common Pleas. We are certainly, then, approaching, if we are not already near the end.

Politics of Eastern Europe.

The "Danubian Principalities" bid fair to become a dish of nuts for *dilletanti* diplomatists to crack over their wine for years to come. They have already begun to occupy very much the same place in the public eye as South American or Spanish politics—something that one feels he ought to know something about, but shrinks from reading or hearing about it, and which one wishes most heartily newspaper editors would feel it consistent with their duty to shelve. We do not propose to undo the knot, or lift the veil from the mystery, as we feel thoroughly persuaded that no one will be a bit the wiser or better man for having explained to him the hidden springs by which the puppets who now fume and strut on the stage at Bucharest, are moved. The last *note* of the Austrian Envoy, and the last note of the English one, possess no great interest or importance at four thousand miles of distance, and we may feel perfectly well assured, that nothing which the conclave now sitting in Wallachia will say or do, will exercise much influence upon the future of Eastern Europe. The influences which are working the transformation which Turkey and her dependencies are undergoing, are influences which have a deeper and nobler source than either protocols or conventions, and are influences which diplomacy will never be able to control. Religion, language, race and traditions have marked out in deeper and broader lines the future of the races which swarm in the basin of the Danube, than any which either pen or sword in this age of the world is likely to trace. "Congresses of the great Powers" have been long endeavoring to assimilate things dissimilar, and the history of Europe for the whole of that period is the record of their blunders and failures. They have sought to make Italy Austrian, and she was never more intensely Italian than she is to-day, after two centuries of a foreign yoke. They sought to make Belgium Spanish, and then Dutch, and were forced to write down in 1830 a frank acknowledgment of their own folly. Turkey has been over and over guaranteed in the possession of her European territories as long as grass grows or water runs; but this has not made Bosniacs and Bulgarians a bit more Turkish. Diplomatists may put fleets and armies in motion, overthrow dynasties, wipe out towns from the map, and trace new frontier lines, and make "final settlements" by the dozen, but they cannot efface from a people's heart its hates and passions, the memory of past glory, or the sting of present degradation.

The farce which is being enacted at Bucharest is more valuable as an illustration of the average results of a great war than as an indication of the political future of Eastern Europe. Besides making Turkey as independent as France or England of foreign influence in the management of her domestic affairs, the Crimean war was to extricate the Danubian Principalities completely from Russian control. Russia had virtually governed them since the days of SUWAROFF, through her Consul-General, who acted as the satrap of the Czar; but Sebastopol once taken, she was to do so no more. To bring about this desirable result as early as possible, Austria, always in strict alliance with France and England, began by forcing the Turks to readmit to the throne of Wallachia STIRBEY, the very prince who in the early part of the war, had thrown off his allegiance to the Porte, and for many months voluntarily carried on the administration under the direction of GORTSCHAKOFF, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, and who before the war broke out at all, was notoriously a facile instrument in the hands of the Russian Consul General, whose approval he sought beforehand, for the smallest details of his government. This occurred too about the same date as the battle of the Alma, and when the Allies dreamed of a short and decisive contest. Having securely reëstablished STIRBEY, the next thing was to compel him to form a ministry of Russian partisans, a step which was followed up by the rigid exclusion of all those who were exiled by the Russians for entertaining Turkish sympathies, and a renewal of an equally rigid censorship of the Press.

The next thing was, when the war was over, to admit Russia to take part in the conferences held for the purpose of settling the affairs of the Principalities. She, who had commenced hostilities, outraged Turkey, and embroiled Europe, was placed on exactly the same footing in voting and discussion as France, England and Turkey, on each of whom she had entailed the loss of millions of treasure and torrents of blood. This is very much as if a burglar who attempts to carry off some thousands of dollars' worth of goods from a number of stores and is detected in the act, were called to a seat on the bench with the police justices to arrange about the restoration of the property, and decide upon the claims of the owners. By the last accounts independent, redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled Turkey, rescued by the Duke of MALAKOFF from the slough of despond, and reinstated as lord paramount of Wallachia and Moldavia, is threatened with a suspension of diplomatic relations by Russia, for refusing to allow the Czar to regulate the elections in the Sultan's own dominions! To make the farce more complete France and England have sided with Russia on the main issue. What Turkey has gained by the war it is difficult to say. We hope some of the diplomatists know, for otherwise the blood of those who fill the grassy mounds which stud the gorges of Inkermann, must cry terribly in their ears.

Seats at the Opera.

"The answer which you seek of me, O illustrious friend, and joy of my liver!" wrote an Eastern Cadi, in reply to Mr. LAYARD's inquiries about certain antiquarian statistics, "is both difficult and useless to be given."

In like manner, do we often feel tempted to respond to the appeals for equal justice which are continually made to the conductors of the press—"To set people right is both difficult and useless."

Difficult, because everybody is always sure to be more or less in the wrong in regard to all matters which possess sufficient importance to rouse men into a quarrel, and useless, because long before the merits of any private question can be reached in a public discussion, the question itself is forgotten by that most mercurial of juries—the public. Nevertheless, it becomes the journalist, who is, perhaps, the most legitimate modern representative of that ancient and unhappy sovereign, Sisyphus, not to shrink from rolling the roundest of stones up the most impracticable of hills; and so we go devotedly on, giving a hearing to everybody in turn who applies to us, and allowing to Robinson to-day the opportunity of handsomely vituperating Jones, which Jones by our favor yesterday enjoyed to the detriment of the good name of Robinson. As, for example: On Friday morning of last week we spoke in terms of warm, yet, we trust, considerate disapproval of the conduct of a certain individual to us unknown, but conjecturally described as a "brown forester," who had commended himself rather to the attention than to the sympathies of the audience at the Academy of Music, first, by his indomitable obstinacy in keeping a seat which belonged to somebody else, and afterwards by the ecstatic and somewhat "callithumpian" manner in which he testified his content with the entertainment provided for him by Mr. ULLMANN and Madame FREZZOLINI.

On Saturday we received a long and rather an amusing letter from a gentlemanly Teuton, who generously volunteers to defend the illustrious unknown from the charge of being a "parlous thing" among ladies, and attempts to excuse the Sebastopolitan energy with which he maintained his "fashionable red velvet chair" against the combined forces of public opinion and an usher "with a rosette at his button-hole."

We heartily applaud the motives of our Teutonic correspondent, but we cannot in conscience say that he makes out a case for the "stranger," whom he found, as he tells us, to be "a gay and agreeable young man." We concede the gayety, but demur to the agreeableness of a neighbor who exuberates with a hickory-stick at the distance of six inches from your cranium. The Academy of Music is not on the whole so well calculated for such exercises as Donnybrook Fair, or an Illinois Prairie, and not even the magnanimity displayed in the "forester's" retreating words as quoted by our correspondent, "I yield, not to a superior right, but because the claimant of my seat is an old gent," can induce us to withdraw our protest against his proceedings in general.

But if our correspondent fails to obtain mitigation of the sentence of his *protégé*, he has not failed in moving our compassion for himself by the affecting narrative which he gives us of his weary odyssey all over the Academy in search of a seat. He pathetically relates how he was "six times" compelled to move from pillar to post—how he was bandied from usher to usher, each one in turn treating him more cavalierly than the others, till thoroughly humbled and reduced to much the same state of self-esteem in which we may imagine a bad penny to subsist, he dejectedly sought the box-office and begged to know whether his "ticket did or did not entitle him to a seat." This question he assures us was answered (by a gentleman whom he describes in language as little complimentary as that of a passport) most emphatically in the negative. To us therefore he appeals with a natural wish to ascertain precisely what is meant by the advertisements of the Academy Management, which proffer "an admission to the Parquet, Parquet Circle, and First Circle," in exchange for one dollar, well and truly paid.

We should be very happy to meet this inquiry with a distinct reply, and for that purpose we put it ourselves to the manegement in question. Not our Teutonic correspondent only, nor the "brown forester," whose native wildness had doubtless been exasperated by a like experience, but the much-enduring New-York public have a right to know precisely what theatrical and other managers mean by an "admission."

In many of the Italian theatres the pit is *destitute of seats*, and any one who buys a ticket to the pit, of course understands that he simply buys a right to stand, or to be stood upon therein. But the three localities designated in the Academy advertisement are furnished with seats, and most of those persons certainly, who visit the Academy, have a preference for sitting over standing. Moreover, the liberty of "securing" a seat during the daytime for the evening in any one of these three localities is offered to all who are disposed to purchase it at an advance of fifty cents upon the price of "admission." This would certainly seem to imply that seats unsecured during the day, are to be had in the evening without such extra payment. If, then, the payment of one dollar entitles a visitor to a seat, it is clearly a breach of contract for the management to neglect making proper provision for its customers. If, on the contrary, the payment of one dollar merely entitles the visitor to the right of walking about the house and getting into everybody's way, then it is but commonly fair and honest that this fact should be distinctly set forth on the bills of the house.

In the first case, everybody who has ever visited the Academy without obtaining a "fashionable red velvet chair," has been virtually cheated and wronged. In the second, the operatic public of the Academy owe it to themselves to protect against a practice which tends to make an intolerable nuisance of the *couloirs, foyers*, and passages in general of that extremely gorgeous yet sufficiently incommodious building. If our Managers are wise, they will learn of ALBERT SMITH, who attributes his astonishing success as a showman in London, very largely to the fact that he has done his best to make the Egyptian Hall a "comfortable" place, as well as a funny. The supineness with which New-Yorkers submit to be "packed" in omnibuses and railroad cars is no safe argument of their resignation under similar treatment at a theatre. It is one thing for a man to ride home from his business to his dinner and the wife of his bosom, and quite another thing for him to sally leisurely forth to digest the aforesaid dinner, and to amuse the aforesaid wife, and the discomforts which a citizen will tamely endure under a necessity, he will by no means permit to be mingled in the cup of his luxury. Honesty, therefore, and policy, combine to dictate a speedy reform in this grave matter of the seats at the opera.

The Massacres in India.

There is nothing more horrible recorded in modern history than those massacres of English women and children in Bengal, the narration of which is continued to us by every Indian mail. Though these helpless victims of Mahommedan frenzy are not our immediate kindred, they are members of the Anglo-Saxon family to which we belong, and are related to us by all the ties of Christianity and a refined civilization. Their sufferings and cruel deaths move us to a common sympathy with the people of England, not only in the deep affliction which has overshadowed their hearthstones, but in the misfortunes which have thus far attended their struggle in India. When we think of the fate of those Christian women and children who fell into the hands of NENA SAHIB at Bithoor and Cawnpore, we are disarmed of all our international jealousies. We stay our criticisms, we forget our differences, and we join earnestly with the English people in the hope that the day is not far distant when they shall terribly avenge this sacred blood in which their Indian empire has been baptized!

When WARREN HASTINGS was on trial in Westminster Hall, eighty years ago, BURKE, in one of his addresses to the Court, described some of the enormities which the people of India had suffered under HASTINGS' administration. He depicted the infernal cruelties practised by DEBI SING, the Rajah of Dinagepore, who held a position of confidence and power under HASTINGS. It is said that the audience was carried away by emotion, and the ladies, whose attendance graced the Court, fainted as BURKE vividly pictured those very horrors which are now freshly narrated to us.

"The treatment of the females by DEBI SING," said he, "cannot be described. Dragged forth from the inmost recesses of their houses, which the religion of the country had made so many sanctuaries, they were exposed naked to public view. The virgins were carried to courts of justice, where they might naturally have looked for protection, but now they looked for it in vain; for, in the face of the ministers of justice, in the face of assembled multitudes, in the face of the sun, these tender and modest virgins were brutally violated. The only difference between their treatment and that of their mothers, was that the former were dishonored in the face of day, the latter in the gloomy recesses of their dungeon. Other females had the nipples of their breasts put in a cleft of bamboo and torn off."

And yet, horrible as is this picture of Indian ferocity one hundred years ago, it is only a tame description of what English wives, mothers and children, have suffered in Bengal during the last three months. The story, which has already been published, of their degradation—their torture and agonizing death at Meerut, at Delhi, at Allahabad, at Sealcote, at Jhansi, at Bithoor, at Cawnpore, and at every place where the frenzied Mussulmans have turned, like tigers, upon the English—makes the coarsest heart shudder. As we read the details, we feel thankful that the fiendish ingenuity of the murderers did not make the portals of death any more horrible to their helpless victims. NENA SAHIB is a name that will live long in Indian story, not only for the character of his crimes, but for the character of that punishment which surely awaits him. His hands are red with the blood of more than three hundred English women and children. While he lives, the War in India is, on the part of the English, a war to avenge this blood. And it is a pity that NENA SAHIB has not a thousand lives to atone for it.

But we fear that the worst has not yet come. The next mail from India is looked for with anxiety. We fear that it will bring the sad story of other massacres as horrible as that of Cawnpore. To the Bengal Sepoy the murder of English women and children is a religious pleasure, in which he has never before had an opportunity to indulge; but, like the tiger, his thirst for blood must at last be satiated; and, tired of watching the agonies of a lingering death, he will finally conduct his murderous mission as a business, valuable to him not for its pleasures, but for its results.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.—It is said that negotiations are again pending for the introduction in our city of the steam fire-engine. To any one at all familiar with the experience of Cincinnati in the use of this protective agent, it must be matter of surprise that New-York has so long failed to avail itself of so valuable an auxiliary to our present fire-engine system. Cincinnati, with its side-hill location, its consequent uneven streets, and its rough pavements, does not afford so favorable a field for the use of the steam fire-engine as our own level city. Nevertheless, her experiments have effectually established the fact that they can be relied upon at all times, and are far more prompt and efficient, with a small number of men to operate them, than the old-fashioned machines and their hosts of self-sacrificing firemen. Since their introduction in the "Queen City," the losses by fire have decreased fully two-thirds. As a consequence, the rates of insurance against fire losses have been reduced fifty per cent., at the same time that property holders now insure against partial damage only, trusting to the experienced efficiency of the steam-engine to subdue a conflagration always ere it shall have succeeded far. Prejudice, excited by jealousy, has hitherto deprived New-York of the advantage of this invaluable invention. Surely, with the example before us, it would be well to give the steam machine a fair trial. Any one of them now in use will throw half-a-dozen streams at once, high enough to cover any building in our city, and heavy enough to speedily drown out the fiercest conflagration. We [illegible]

[illegible] the subject to the [illegible] suggestion that practical [illegible] the people much better than theorizing [illegible] nation of the machine in the face of the [illegible] facts.

INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS AT [illegible] ELECTION.—The *Tribune* has fallen [illegible] errors in respect to the law governing [illegible] and District Canvassers at the approaching election. It states that the Common Council appoints the Inspectors; but the law [illegible] them has not been changed, and those [illegible] year serve during the day of election [illegible] ballots, unless there occur vacancies [illegible] Common Council have always filled [illegible] law adds District Canvassers to [illegible] by sight in company with poll clerks [illegible] are chosen by the Board of Police [illegible] election in said cities next ensuing the [illegible] this act," (meaning only and by [illegible] vember election,) "the Common Council [illegible] said cities shall, by joint [illegible] third Tuesday in October next, [illegible] lection district the said three District [illegible] Ch. 296, Laws of 1857.) Thus "the [illegible] lected three District Canvassers at [illegible] election." (That is, general throughout [illegible]) As all the provisions of law relating to [illegible] are applied to District Canvassers, [illegible] Inspectors and Canvassers for service [illegible] and at the following November election [illegible] who are elected in November [illegible] for the November election [illegible] Councils appoint the Canvassers, and [illegible] came to them of necessity, as the new [illegible] functionaries were to be local officers [illegible] why the Board of Police appoint [illegible] check the Canvassers chosen by our [illegible] Therefore the people have as much of [illegible] the Canvassers who count the Mayoralty [illegible] derman vote, as Mayor WOOD himself, [illegible] fit to take care of a privilege which [illegible] enough to be of more value than is [illegible] cribed to it.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.—The Kansas [illegible] ent of the *Tribune* communicates the [illegible] scrap of intelligence, concerning the [illegible] Convention:

P. H. C., the "Republican reporter" [illegible] WALKER and the N. Y. TIMES, was elected [illegible] of the Convention. He had a Border [illegible] nent, but distanced him by thirteen votes.

If we could flatter ourselves that [illegible] anything to do with this result, we [illegible] to have some confidence in the action [illegible] vention. It would certainly be [illegible] Kansas to see a Border Ruffian [illegible] body, if political opinions could [illegible] have influenced the result. But [illegible] simple fact was that the TIMES reporter [illegible] only good stenographer to be found [illegible] ry,—the only person probably competent [illegible] the proceedings of the Convention. [illegible] account for his election, without being [illegible] necessity of suspecting the Convention [illegible] intended to do anything worthy of [illegible] Republican quarters.

The American Institute Exhibition.

A visit to the Exhibition just open at [illegible] Palace, even in its incipient presentation, [illegible] the time expended. Certainly in the [illegible] is nothing as yet particularly attractive, [illegible] examination of many of the results of [illegible] invention and skill, will justify the [illegible] there in our hearing, "We are a great [illegible] great people."

Music by steam is among the most [illegible] ties. The steam Calliope is in full blast [illegible] under the dome, and its effects are [illegible] Another curiosity is a contrivance that [illegible] Southern planter must be a delicious [illegible] an ordinary rocking-chair, fitted up [illegible] wish, and on the left arm of the chair [illegible] that, passing through delicate perfumes, [illegible] the heated face a stream of cool air [illegible] double bellows underneath the chair, [illegible] the rocking motion that may be given [illegible] a chair, with a good cigar, his slippers, [illegible] unavoidable absence of his wife, the [illegible] TIMES, as the only possible substitute, [illegible] could any reasonable mortal wish for?

The improvements this year are most [illegible] the machinery department. A splendid [illegible] shafting extends the whole length of [illegible] and a number of steam-boilers have been [illegible] set in brick affording power equal [illegible] horses. By the side of the boilers are [illegible] definite number of steam gauges, [illegible] opportunity of testing their comparative [illegible] The smoke pipe accommodates every [illegible] damper that has been invented, the smoke [illegible] tied away through a stack 70 feet high, [illegible] in a hidden section of one of the towers [illegible] steam engines may be specified [illegible] great novelty of construction, and [illegible] of fuel and power.

A curious cotton gin deserves notice, [illegible] to prepare cotton for the card on the [illegible] actually to spin it on the spot. Whether [illegible] done profitably is at present uncertain [illegible] looms from Taunton, and others from [illegible] sure to arrest attention, they will [illegible] rivalry to each other. There are [illegible] hydrants, a large display of [illegible] Haven, a contrivance to supersede the [illegible] city railway carriages by the substitution [illegible] power. A display of polished cows, [illegible] row the feelings of any one who [illegible] writes to his mother as [illegible] marbles, stoves and iron castings, in every [illegible] and graceful as well as useful variety; [illegible] less friable nature, as gridirons in [illegible] gutta percha and India rubber, about which [illegible] their use is particularly necessary, [illegible] tough materials. Then among brittle [illegible] are samples of American China, which [illegible] lenge comparison with English and French [illegible] facture. Plated goods in elegant, [illegible] tasteful variety, a magnetico-electric [illegible] avowed contrivance for copper plating [illegible] sheathing of ships, applicable equally to [illegible] to the *Niagara*.

We noticed a curious oven from a [illegible] in Brooklyn, the peculiarity consisting [illegible] that the circular floor of the oven, revolving [illegible] tral pivot, affords obviously many [illegible] render unnecessary the displacement [illegible] subjected to its action, and their removal [illegible]

Upon the gas engine of Dr. DRAKE no [illegible] been yet pronounced by the Council of the [illegible] nor upon the electro-dynamic motor, but [illegible] the inspection by the Judges will soon be [illegible] There is an immense array of [illegible] punches and mechanical contrivances of [illegible] ble description, intended chiefly to [illegible] rious operations in the useful arts, [illegible] those relating to domestic economy. [illegible] plements may be examined comprising [illegible] ers, portable gas works from [illegible] places, a rotary pump to test the power [illegible] wheels—and then to please the loungers [illegible] music in the evening, and a panorama of [illegible] on the Rhine. Should a man really [illegible] and classical taste, there is a [illegible] the descent from the cross—which is [illegible] decidedly finer than the well-known [illegible] RUBENS, a picture more notable for color [illegible] our of design.

We had almost forgotten the millinery [illegible] pets, and the pickles, and the pianos, [illegible] serves and fresh fruits, the huge mass of [illegible] billiard tables, confectionery, daguerreotypes [illegible] ary, artificial flowers, drums, swords, [illegible] derbusses, telescopes and shooting [illegible] possible description. The arrangements [illegible] freshment saloon are good, much better [illegible] year. The exhibition is very instructive [illegible] tive of national progress, and no doubt [illegible] pleasant afternoon may be passed at [illegible] Palace during the Indian summer, upon [illegible] are entering so pleasantly.

BURNED TO DEATH.—ELIZA [illegible] child, three years of age, was burned [illegible] Wednesday night, at the apartments of her [illegible] in Thirteenth-street, near Greenwich-avenue [illegible] clothes took fire from a match which had been [illegible] by an older child. The mother of the deceased [illegible] absent at the time, and arrived too late to [illegible] life of her child.

East India Correspondence.

STATE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—GREAT ANXIETY AMONG THE EUROPEANS—A MAHOMEDAN FESTIVAL AT SERINGAPATAM—FEARS OF AN UPRISING OF THE MAHOMMEDANS—MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH TROOPS, &C., &C.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, (Madras Presidency,) July 20, 1857.

I have just arrived here from Mysore, where I spent ten days with the Resident at the Court of Rajah of Mysore. I attended two durbas at the Palace, and saw everything worth seeing, and learned everything worth knowing both at Mysore and Seringapatam. I presume your attention is especially attracted to India at the present time; and while you hear of the rebellion and carnage in the Bengal Presidency, you are told that the Madras Presidency is quiet, and the Sepoys true to their salt. This report comes from the censorship of the Indian press. But I know from my own observation in travelling through this Presidency, that very great anxiety is felt by all the Europeans throughout the districts of Southern India. Great fear is felt at this moment lest the Mohammedan population should take advantage of a Feast, held at Seringapatam, from the 18th to the 22d of this month—in celebration of the anniversary of TIPPOO SAHIB's death, and at which some 30,000 Mohammedans will be gathered from all Southern India—to create a disturbance, and rise and slaughter the Europeans as they did at Delhi.

I left Mysore day before yesterday, passing through Seringapatam, which is only nine miles from that place. The road which I traveled was thronged with foot and horse and bullock travelers, well armed, bound to the great Feast.

A part of an European regiment will arrive at Mysore to-day from the Hills. A long train of [illegible] went up from Mysore on the 15th inst., to bring down the regiment's baggage. There is already in that city a garrison of 100 European troops, a company of artillery with two guns, and a company of native troops, besides the Rajah's household troops, who will be prepared to meet any demonstration which the Mohammedan pilgrims may attempt.

This city, in which I am writing, is well fortified and well garrisoned, both by infantry, cavalry and artillery, and the authorities are on the alert. A patrol is out all night, and any native found in the road after nine o'clock is shut up in the guard house. Still the Europeans here feel that they are living on a mine, which is liable to explode at any moment. The opinion here is, that, without any doubt, the Royal Family of Oude, the Nawab of Moorshedabad, and the old King of Delhi, (all Mohammedans,) are at the bottom of this rebellion. Government does not allow half the intelligence of events now occurring in India to be published. You get very little of it in the papers that go to England. The intelligence of the massacre at Cawnpore was received here four days ago, and was communicated to me by one of the highest civil servants in this district, on my promise that I would not communicate it to any person in this Presidency! It would not do to tell the natives of this disgrace and this awful tragedy; but, of course, they will hear of it before long.

This rebellion is a dreadful event. The loss which it will inflict upon the commercial and manufacturing interests of Upper India, cannot be recovered in many years. We are destined to see great distress in the Northwest Provinces, long after this fighting is over, and this carnage of Englishmen avenged. India goes back fifty years to commence the recovery of what she is now losing.

MADRAS, Saturday, July 25, 1857.

P. S. I have just reached this City from the interior, and had no occasion to use my revolvers on the road. I am off to-night in the steamer to *Calcutta*. These steamers are on their way down from Calcutta to carry up Madras troops. One steamer the H. E. I. Co.'s *Coromandel*, arrived this morning for this purpose. Three new regiments are to be raised here immediately, and active preparations made to assist the Governor-General with all the force that can be spared from Madras. It is a very fortunate thing that the Madras sepoys are yet apparently loyal. If they rebel, what will become of us? CORINGA.

THAT GOLD BOX—ANDREW JACKSON, JR., VS. COUNCILMAN VAN TINE.—The following letter from ANDREW JACKSON, JR., has called out a reply from Councilman VAN TINE, which we publish for the information of all who are interested in the sayings and doings of the industrious Gold Box Committee, and of ANDREW JACKSON, JR., in relation thereto:

To the Editor of the Herald.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Sept. 16, 1857.

Be kind enough to give the following an insertion in your paper.

I feel constrained to declare in this public manner that the statement purporting to come from Councilman JOHN VAN TINE, published in the *Herald* on the morning of the 15th inst., is a tissue of misrepresentations and falsehoods from beginning to end. The gold box was never put in his care or possession, either at the Hermitage, Nashville, or in the City of New-York. After our reaching this City, however, he requested me as a favor to let him have it to show to two reporters, (in order that they might get the inscription,) and also to permit his family and a few friends to see it, under a faithful promise to return it to me on Monday morning, which promise he complied with. Councilman VAN TINE met me on the morning of the 15th inst., and stated to me that the article above alluded to was false in every respect, and forthwith had drawn up a true statement of the facts, which he signed, and pledged himself faithfully to have published in the *Herald*, but which has not as yet appeared. ANDREW JACKSON, JR.

CITY HALL, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The paragraph which appeared in the *Herald* of this morning's issue over the signature of A. JACKSON, JR., is of that peculiar reflective nature as to require from me a statement of facts in reply, which I trust you will favor me by publishing.

At the Hermitage, on the morning of the 8th September, Mr. JACKSON called at my room in his own house, where I was staying at his request, and said that he had consulted with his family on the evening previous and come to the conclusion to deliver to me the box in question, and that he had written two letters, one to the Governor of the State and one to the Mayor of Nashville, informing them of his decision, and then remarked he had long desired to visit our City, and also to see his son [illegible] at West Point. I immediately requested him, if that was the case, to accompany me with the box, and that it would give greater force to the presentation if he would personally present the box to His Honor the Mayor in behalf of his father and the Common Council. Upon retiring down stairs *he placed the box in my* [illegible] I handed it back and requested that as he would accompany me I would desire to be intrusted with it. He then [illegible] to his family, had it sewed in a handkerchief and tied around his body. We then left for Nashville, where we called upon the Governor, Mr. JACKSON introducing me, stated my business and his decision in relation thereto, the Governor remarking he was pleased to know of Mr. JACKSON's determination.

We left Nashville that evening for the Mammoth Cave, and so proceeded on our journey, arriving at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls. Here Mr. JACKSON retired to his room, prepared his speech for the presentation, submitted the same for my perusal, and requested my opinion thereon. Twice thereafter I saw him evidently making himself familiar with the language he had penned, and further asked me if I had heard of the particulars of the arrangements for the presentation from Alderman MONEGHAN, which he said was a cause of great anxiety to him. Pursuant to telegraphic notice we were met by the Committee on our arrival in this City, proceeded to the City Hall to be introduced to the acting Mayor, and thence proceeded to the suite of rooms prepared for Mr. JACKSON at the hotel. Upon my request Mr. JACKSON gave me the box, for the examination of two reporters and friends, and I was to return the same on the following morning for its formal presentation to the Mayor. According to agreement I returned the box at 10 o'clock A. M., in presence of ex-Councilman WITH, at the hotel, and we all proceeded to the City Hall, to go through the formalities of the presentation. Mr. JACKSON acquiesced in everything, nor was I aware of any alteration in his mind to the time of his being ushered into the presence of the Mayor, who had returned to the City. JOHN VAN TINE.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Thursday at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of WM. D. GORDON, the brakeman who was recently run over by a New-York and [illegible] Station. The evidence showed that no blame could be attached to any one, and that the occurrence was wholly accidental. The deceased was a native of New-York, [illegible] years of age, and leaves a family [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEVISINK TRAGEDY.

MONMOUTH COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judges Vredenburgh, [illegible], Pennington and [illegible].

SECOND DAY CONTINUED.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 16—3 P. M.

The People vs. James P. Donnelly.—The examination of William W. Smith was resumed. The money when found in the yard was dry. On Sunday witness found a five-dollar bill in Donnelly's vest pocket while examining his clothes in his room. Mr. Lent and Mr. Morris were acquainted, for they went to the Seaview House. He (witness) was introduced to Moses by Lent in June. Moses was lying on top of the bed clothes when witness went in after the fatal occurrence. The door between rooms Nos. 34 and 36 was open at that time. The blood on the door of communication was in No. 36 when it was open, in No. 34 when closed. Mrs. Smith was standing on the doorsill leading out into the piazza when witness and Donnelly were standing on the piazza. There was no money in the safe when it was opened. Thorough search for a weapon was made in rooms Nos. 34 and 36—none could be found.

Cross-examined.—Donnelly had been with the witness three or four weeks; he had no complaint to make of him during that time; he was faithful in the discharge of his business, and witness depended on him more than on any one else in his employment; no improper use was made of the broken bank bills that witness knew of; Donnelly never concealed the fact that he had those bills; witness did not know when the bills were thrown away; the bills, for aught he knew, might have been thrown away a week previous to the murder. The bills when found near the fence lay on the ground as if they had been thrown there; they were not covered up except by some tomato vines which grew from the ground where they lay; witness was surprised that the bills should be found there, because Donnelly had said he intended to keep them until they became valuable; after calling Donnelly on the morning of Aug. 1, sufficient time elapsed before witness sent the porter up for him for him to have dressed himself; Donnelly remained in the dress which he had on when he first came down until the time when witness had stated he saw Donnelly in other clothes; it was the custom of Donnelly to come down in a common suit and dress a second time about ten or eleven o'clock; the prisoner left the clothes he took off in his own room to the best of his knowledge; three or four pair of soiled white pants and the coat Donnelly first had on were found in his room; there was no blood on any of them; the pants when found were under the bed; the coat was lying on a trunk; did not know whether he was the first person in the room after Donnelly changed his clothes; did not know whether Donnelly had been in there just before him; the pantaloons under the bed were not covered up; there was no difficulty in pulling them out; no other clothing belonging to the prisoner was found as far as the witness knew; he saw no marks of blood about Donnelly or his clothes while talking to him previous to his changing his clothes; when he went up stairs he left Donnelly on the porch and Mrs. Smith going into her room; there was quite a puddle of blood in the hall up stairs, extending all the way across the passage; there were puddles of blood but no foot-prints visible in the hall; witness did not observe any footsteps until about three-quarters of an hour after Coroner Connery had been up there; there had been a great commotion; a great many people had run through that entry from all parts of the house; there were about 125 boarders in the house at that time; some of them had rooms along the passage-way in which the affair took place; J. C. McKinly and lady occupied room No. 32, next to No. 34; a great noise in one room might be heard in an adjoining room in the Seaview House; ten or fifteen minutes elapsed between the time when Donnelly first came down that morning and the time when witness saw him the second time; he saw no weapon about him; Donnelly had said he sold his dirk to Moses for $5; witness never saw the prisoner carrying the dirk; Donnelly kept the key to the drawer in that of the counter in which witness saw the dirk; a person outside the counter might lean over and look into the drawer if it was open; Donnelly and Moses on the night preceding the murder were walking together in a friendly manner in the hall; Donnelly had manifested a peaceful disposition while in the house; it was not uncommon for persons to go down to the Highlands, stay over night and be off the next morning; Mr. McKinly and lady, as the name was registered on the book, arrived at the Seaview House on Friday and left on Saturday morning; witness explained to the jury from a diagram the position of the apartments opening upon the hall which was the scene of the tragedy; the servants of the house slept in the attic; access to the attic was obtained from the hall in which Moses slept, by a flight of stairs ascending at the opposite end to that from which the stairs descended into the story below; there were about twenty female and six male servants sleeping in that attic; they were mostly Irish; generally ruly, but sometimes unruly; when they did not behave they were always discharged; some were discharged before the murder and some after; Donnelly rendered some assistance to Moses and helped to dress his wounds; he was in the room with Moses at least twenty minutes; he appeared nervous, as they all did at that time; he looked paler than common, and so probably did all the rest, as was natural on such an occasion; witness did not remember telling Donnelly to stay in the office while he went up to Moses' room; he might have told him so; there was blood on the bed in No. 36; there was a print of blood on the door-frame between Nos. 34 and 36, as if made by some one passing from one room to the other; the point of the dirk was not broken off when witness saw it; the witness identified a bunch of keys which Donnelly handed him on the day of the murder; Donnelly at the time of the occurrence had not received his wages. Only $2 had been paid him since he first came there. He had been at the house of the witness about three weeks and two days. The rate of Donnelly's wages was not specified when he went to live with witness. He was to receive what the witness thought his services were worth at the end of the season. Witness thought he would have paid him about $35, besides board, washing, &c. A good deal of money had been paid Donnelly for board the night preceding the 1st of August, which he handed over to witness. The prisoner made no objection to having his things examined; on the contrary, he appeared solicitous that this should be done. Witness did not remember that the prisoner called his attention the night before to the fact that his pantaloons were torn; did not find a pair that were torn. Lent and McKinley appeared to be acquainted; witness had not seen McKinley since he left, and never saw him before he came to his house; Lent had some friends who came to see him while at Nevisink; not more than half-a-dozen; Mr. McKinley was very gentlemanly in his address; witness did not see much of him; the boat left Nevisink for New-York on the Saturday morning of the murder about nine or ten o'clock; room No. 36 had no window except that over the door; one might step from the window of No. 34 on to the roof of the piazza; the latter was nearly level with the window-sill; witness did not observe whether the shutter was opened; he did not think it would be particularly dark at sunrise in the morning in that room if the shutters were closed; it would not have been particularly light; he had no difficulty in seeing when he went there on the morning of the murder; all the rooms on that floor at the rear of the house opened, he thought, on to the roof of the piazza; witness could not tell whether the windows down stairs were fastened; his orders to Donnelly were to have the house always properly fastened when he went to bed. Probably there would be little difficulty in getting in at the parlor windows, even if they were fastened; there was a window at the South side of the front door of the house, which was sometimes left open for Mr. Lent to enter at; there was an outside shutter to it; Mr. Lent was away that night and there was no occasion to leave it unfastened; it might have been so; when witness saw Donnelly coming towards him on the morning of the murder, after the cry of murder and the noise up stairs had drawn him out of his room, he (Donnelly) was coming along the hall; he could not tell whether Donnelly had come down the stairs opposite his room; he thought he must have come down that way from the noise he heard; witness went up the same stairs; witness heard some one calling out before he went up; when he went up he saw no one by whom the outcry might have been made; it was the stifled cry of murder, as he had before said.

THIRD DAY.

The cross-examination of Mr. Smith was continued—The door of Donnelly's room was standing wide open on the morning of the murder, when witness, with his wife, and others, went in there; some of the neighbors went to the Seaview House that morning; not many were allowed to go up stairs; the main road was about fifty feet from the rear building of the hotel; a garden intervened; behind the road the Highlands arose; this road continued in a northerly direction at some distance from the shore; the witness, when at Nevisink, would call going in the direction of New-York going up, and going in a southerly direction going down; there were bowling alleys near the shore connected with Schenck's and Thompson's houses; a plank walk extended from Schenck's to Thompson's, passing the Seaview House; there was a dock in front of Thompson's; a gentleman who was acquainted with Lent staid at the hotel one week and left without paying his bill; witness detained his baggage; he afterwards returned and paid his bill, leaving the next morning afterwards.

Q.—Did you ever hear that this man gambled, and was out late at night? Objected to by Mr. Dayton. Judge VREDENBURGH inquired how the question bore on the issue. Mr. Bradley stated that the object was to show that Lent, by whom Moses was introduced to Smith, and whose associates were probably also those of Moses, had friends who were in the habit of going out late at night, and spending their evenings he (counsel) did not know where. The question was not pressed.

Examination resumed.—Witness did not call the servants on the morning of the murder; did not know who called them; there was some blood, when witness inspected it, in the north part of the hall on the third floor; it might have been occasioned by the wounded man staggering about there; when he (witness) ascended the back stairs of the second story he met Donnelly coming out of the water-closet in the rear of the House.

To Mr. Dayton.—He never saw Donnelly before he went to witness' house; he knew nothing about Donnelly being in the habit of gambling; no special occasion occurred to test the ferocity of the prisoner while in the employment of the witness; the books of the witness were kept in such a way that it would have been impossible for Donnelly or any one else to defraud him; witness paid Donnelly two dollars on the Sunday before the tragedy; it was a hotel-rule to settle with the employees monthly; Donnelly entered his own name on the help-book; some of the bank-bills picked up near the water-closets had an offensive smell when first shown to the witness; the bills, when found, were dry, and had the appearance of having been recently thrown where they lay; the Wednesday or Thursday previous it had rained incessantly all day; the bills were twisted tightly together; when Donnelly changed his dress at 10 or 11 o'clock every day it was for the purpose of preparing for dinner; witness never before knew Donnelly to change his dress within an hour after he arose; he did not remember ever having seen Donnelly wear a thin black coat and pantaloons; Moses was told, perhaps an hour before his death, to make some disposition of his effects; when witness passed Donnelly leaning against the doorway on the morning of the murder, he (witness) said "This is a pretty piece of business;" Donnelly Donnelly made no reply; appeared much more calm when he was in the room of Moses helping him than when witness met him first coming down stairs that morning.

Mr. Dayton—Explain to us, Mr. Smith, whether the appearance of Donnelly coming down stairs was such as to excite personal apprehension in your mind.

Objected to and ruled out.

A recess of five minutes was here taken.

Examination resumed.—Where was Donnelly standing in reference to the corner of the house when you were talking to him on the back piazza?

Mr. Bradley objected to the question on the ground that the State went over this subject in its direct examination upon points raised by the cross-examination. This point was not touched by the cross-examination.

Mr. Dayton contended that where the prosecution had omitted in its direct examination a question of importance to the issue, the Court might, in the exercise of a sound discretion, permit the question to be asked after the cross-examination.

Gov. Pennington said if this reasoning prevailed, there was an end of the rule which excluded such questions.

Judge VREDENBURGH thought it was entirely within the discretion of the Court to allow or disallow a question thus accidentally omitted. The question was permitted. Counsel for the prisoner excepted to the ruling.

Examination Resumed.—Donnelly stood on the piazza part of the time with his back against the railing at the corner of the piazza; there was a piece of of the point of the scabbard of Donnelly's dagger—about an inch long—of German silver; on the morning of the murder Mr. Henry Miller picked up this piece of German silver inside the bar; it was in a box in which useless scraps of paper were thrown. (*To Gov. Pennington*)—After Donnelly was imprisoned, some of his clothing, including his gray coat, at his request, was sent to him by the officers; Morris was induced to go into the garden where the bills were by seeing them under the tomato-vines while looking through the fence.

Margaret Rowan was sworn: She was living at the Seaview House, employed in the laundry, on the 1st of August; had charge of the servants' dining-room; on the first of August she arose about 5 o'clock and went to the laundry, from there she went to the office, about a quarter of an hour after she got up; there was no one in the office; she went there to get a pass-key to open the servants' hall; this hall was in the main building, under the ladies' parlor; she was in the habit of getting the pass-key from Donnelly every morning; Donnelly was not in the office, and she did not get the pass-key; she then went through the dining-room, intending to go up the back stairs and look for him,—going towards the back part of the buildings; she saw Donnelly when she reached the foot of these stairs; Mr. Smith was with him; they were standing on the back piazza, near the door; she stood still listening to Mr. Smith, who asked Donnelly what was the matter with him; she saw Donnelly go down stairs from the piazza and run towards the water-closets. He went down two or three steps at a time; she was at this time standing at the foot of the stairs, and moved towards the kitchen door when she saw him coming down; he looked very much excited and very pale; next she saw him run from the water-closets towards her; she was standing in the same place; she asked him for the pass-key; he said he had not got any; he then ran along the rear of the main building, under the dining-room windows, and picked up something from the grass; she had pointed out the place where he picked it up; he then went a little way further in the same direction, turned back and ran past the kitchen windows and the laundry, and jumped the fence near the corner of the landing dividing Mr. Schenck's property from the grounds of the Sea-View House; the servants' water-closet was opposite the laundry door; she looked after him; he was going down towards the river very fast; she saw him going thus until he ran past Mrs. Jervis' cottage; then she lost sight of him; he had something in his right hand, which he had picked off the grass when he ran by the kitchen door; she could not tell what it was; it was about as long as her hand from the wrist downwards, as near as she could tell; she ran after him as far as the fence; he stopped at the servants' water-closet; tried to get the door open, but could not; it was difficult to open it; during all this time he appeared very much excited and very pale; when she asked him for the pass-key he stood before her in a hurried way; she thought it very strange to see him running so, and, therefore, went and looked after him; he had on white pantaloons and a gray coat; she washed up the blood in the halls; there were some tracks and some puddles of blood there; she did not observe whether they were tracks of bare feet or of shoes.

Cross-examined.—She got the pass-key from Mr. Smith, at the office, at about twenty minutes past five o'clock that morning; she slept on the fourth story that night; she could not tell who called her; some one did; some one of the men came up; she could not tell who; she did not see Donnelly come up to the fourth story before she came down; Donnelly was behind the counter when she got the pass-key from Mr. Smith; when Donnelly turned around after picking up something on the grass he crossed the grass-plot; he went fast along the path to the grass-plot, then slow over the grass to the spot where he picked up something; he crossed from one path to the other over the grass, picking up something on the way then turned and ran toward the fence; the first effort he made to get over the fence he failed; at the second attempt he got over; his coat did not touch the fence in jumping over; he lighted on his feet on the other side; the fence was about as high as the Judge's desk—about four feet; there were no boards out of the fence; there were two water closets between the servants' and the kitchen of Mrs. Jarvis; she next saw Donnelly when she went to get the pass-key from Mr. Smith. The Court here took a recess till 3 P. M.

The Court-room, this morning, was not so full of visitors as usual. It rained during the previous night. A great many witnesses arrived in the morning train. There are about thirty witnesses for the prosecution here, among them Coroner CONNERY. Counsel on both sides express the opinion that it will be impossible to get through with the case before the end of next week. The prisoner preserved the same air of composure to-day, during the important examination of MARGARET ROWAN, which has characterized him since the commencement of the trial. Her examination will be resumed this afternoon.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Sept. 17.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Davies.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

Yesterday, Frederick A. Chapin, was admitted to practice in the Courts of this State, on motion of Jas. S. Sandford, Esq.

NOTICE.

SEPT. 16—The enumerated calendar has been called to No. 71. The balance of the Calendar will be called on the opening of the Court on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

THE POISONING CASE—MORAL INSANITY.

The People vs. Henry Beck.—The defendant was tried, some time since, for an attempt to poison George Speisgar. On his trial he was proved to be insane at the time of committing the deed, and after acquittal, was remanded. His counsel sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, claiming that his continued imprisonment was illegal. The petition stated that since Mr. Beck was remanded, he had recovered from his temporary insanity, and was of a quiet and peaceable disposition, and able to take care of himself. Abraham Clearman, Deputy Jailer of the City Prison, made affidavit to this fact, and the defendant was discharged.

In the Matter of the Eighth-avenue Bank.—If the stock stands in Mr. Morrison's name on the books of the Company, he is liable, according to the decision in the Empire City Bank; if in Mrs. Levy's name, she is liable. It is immaterial whether taken as collateral or not.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

THE LIQUOR ARRESTS.

The People vs. David S. Page.—The defendant was arrested for violating the provisions of the new Liquor Law, but was discharged, under *habeas corpus*, by Recorder Smith. Last week Judge PEABODY granted a *certiorari* to review the proceedings.

The Recorder's return to the writ embraces the petition of D. P. McElven, showing that Page was restrained of his liberty; the *habeas corpus* granted thereon; the commitment of Police Justice Connolly; the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the opinion of adjudication thereon.

The case will probably be heard at the General Term some time this month.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S CASE.

Mr. Sickles concluded his argument yesterday, and the case was adjourned until Saturday.

THE PAULDING CASE.

The People ex rel. Sarah M. Paulding vs. Philip K. Paulding.—The decision to postpone this matter until October has been cancelled, and the papers resubmitted to Judge PEABODY.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM. SEPT. 17.

Before Judge Daly.

Mary Hymes vs. William Hymes.—Divorce granted.

Augustine Edwards vs. Jacob Little.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Samuel W. Judson vs. Leonard Brown.—Motion to confirm report of referee, granted.

Edward Boyle vs. The Mayor, &c.—Referred to Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq.

Mark Isaacs vs. The Beth Hamedrash Society.—Motion denied, &c.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 44, 46, 59, 61, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1287, 1050, 6, 1004, 1080, 1136, 1170, 7289, 1071, 862, 822, 1210, 74, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—Before Hon. S. D. MORRIS, County Judge, and Justices EMMONS and SCHOONMAKER. Thursday, 17th. JAMES SULLIVAN, indicted for rape upon the person of an idiot child, eight years old, was convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

SAMUEL SOPERS, convicted of keeping a policy-office on Gold-street, Brooklyn, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $50. In case the fine is not paid, his term of imprisonment is extended [illegible] months.

John Collins, convicted of assault and battery upon NOAH W. DURYEA, was fined $10.

MARY A. BUTLER, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

JAMES YATES, and SIMON KELLY, indicted for larceny, pleaded guilty of petit larceny. Sentence reserved.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 5, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 54, 55, 56, 57, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met yesterday at the usual hour, Alderman CLANCY, President, in the Chair.

Alderman TUCKER offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, There is, and has been for some time past, a large amount of work of different kinds being done in and about the public buildings, involving the expenditure of money by persons having no authority, and, therefore, in violation of law, the consequence of which is to involve the City in numerous law suits, judgments, executions, &c.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee to investigate the whole subject, and report the facts to this Board at an early day; and further, that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Referred to the Committee on the Law Department.

A petition for a sewer in Greenwich-street, was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

A resolution to have lists of property, liable to be sold for unpaid taxes, Croton Water rents, and assessments, prepared, was offered by Alderman MONEGHAN, and laid over.

The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to grant the exclusive use of pier foot of One Hundred and thirtieth-street to the Harlem Navigation Company, was adopted.

The Board adjourned till Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday evening, the President, JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

Councilman COKER offered a resolution that the City Inspector report whether any persons not citizens of the United States, or residents of the City, hold stands in the public market. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted to print fifteen hundred copies of the laws of the last Legislature relative to this City.

The ordinance to authorize the Comptroller to issue bonds at 7 per cent. instead of 6 per cent. for assessments, gave rise to debate. Councilman BULKLEY thought that money might be got at 6 per cent. The passage of the ordinance was lost for want of a constitutional majority; but ultimately, and on reconsideration, it was passed.

Reports from the majority and minority of the Fire Department in reference to the award of the Fire Commissioners suspending Nos. 8 and 41 came up. The majority report confirms the action of the Commissioners, while the minority report is opposed.

On debate, the acceptance of the majority report was lost by a vote of 13 to 28. The minority report then came up, which was also lost for want of a constitutional vote. Its reconsideration was moved, and subsequently it was laid on the table.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, in relation to street cleaning, a copy of which had been also presented to the Board of Aldermen. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Presently the Board adjourned until Monday.

BURNED TO DEATH.—JOSEPH PHALON, a boy of 9 years of age, was fatally burned on Wednesday evening at the residence of his parents, No. 239 East Eighteenth-street, by the explosion of a can of burning fluid. It appears that while he was filling a lamp, his younger brother came behind him and threw a lighted match into the can. The fluid took fire, and both boys were burned, the elder so severely that he died the same night. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The same Coroner held an inquest at No. 241 Sixth-street upon the body of ELLEN DUFFY, a child 4 years of age, who was burned to death on Wednesday night. It appears that the mother of deceased left her with another child in bed, and went down stairs. Soon after she heard the children scream, and found the bed on fire. The flames were extinguished as soon as possible, but the elder child was fatally burned. It died the same night. It is supposed that after her mother left the room the child lighted a match, and accidentally set fire to the bed. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

FORGERY BY A BOY.—JOHN HENRY WILSON, an errand boy in the employ of Messrs. WILLARD, FELT & Co., No. 14 Maiden-lane, was yesterday arrested by officers McCORD and ELDER, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, charged with forging the name of the firm to a check on the Artisans' Bank for $300. The accused presented the check at the bank, but the Teller was suspicious of it, and sent one of the bank clerks to the alleged drawers, who pronounced it a forgery. They also ascertained that young WILSON, in making deposits for them at the bank, had in two instances taken a portion of the money intrusted to him, and deposited the balance. He is believed to have had a confederate in the check forgery, but refuses to give his name. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, and locked up for further examination.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Thursday, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of PATRICK KELLY, a native of Ireland, 43 years of age, whose death was caused by injuries to the head received, on last Tuesday evening, in accidentally falling down a flight of stairs at his residence, No. 249 East Eighteenth-street, while in a state of intoxication. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN EVENING SCHOOLS.—The Evening School Committee of the Board of Education have made arrangements to open five schools on the evening of the 28th inst., in the following public school buildings: Corner Concord and Adams streets, W. D.; No. 6 East Wanar-street, W. D.; No. 17 North Fifth-street, corner of Fifth-street, E. D.; No. 18 Remsen-street, near Ewen-street, E. D.; No. 12 Adelphi-street, near Myrtle-avenue, E.D.; No. 1 (colored) Willoughby-street, near Raymond-street, W. D. The Committee made arrangements to accommodate all who may wish to attend.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE FERRY.—A boy named JAMES MORRISON was almost instantly killed about 6 o'clock last evening, by being crushed between the upper fender of the northerly slip at the Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn side, and a pile of wood on the wharf belonging to the Ferry Company. A large quantity of wood is here placed upon the wharf close to the string-piece. When the fender is not pressed upon, there is a space of some two feet between it and the wood, and into this place boys frequently resort. MORRISON at the time of the accident was rising from the string-piece when the ferry-boat *Whitehall* came into the slip and the tide swinging her stern round with great force the fender was pressed further than usual. He evidently saw the dangerous position he was in and gave a scream, when his head was caught between the fender and the end of a stick of wood and crushed in a shocking manner, causing almost instant death. The deceased was a newsboy in the employ of Mrs. BABALER, Fulton-street.

NEW CHURCH.—A New-School Presbyterian Church has recently been organized in Brooklyn, under the name of "Park Presbyterian Church." They have secured a place of meeting at the corner of De Kalb and Carlton avenues, where the pulpit is supplied by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of the Union Theological Seminary.

COUNTERFEITERS HELD.—Two men, named CHARLES HUMPHREY and WILLIAM JONES, were committed for trial by Justice MORRHOUSE, in Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of passing counterfeit fives on the Hudson County Bank, New-Jersey.

☞ A few days since, Mr. A. C. CULVER, a Brooklyn carman, strained one of his arms while moving furniture. It soon commenced swelling, and mortification setting in, he died yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

MILITARY ELECTION.—Captain JAMES T. HATFIELD, of Hoboken, Commander of the Highwood Guard, has been elected Brigadier-General of the Hudson Brigade, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT to the rank of Major-General of the Division.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The Board of Officers of the Jersey City Fire Department, have designated Tuesday the 6th of October as the day for the parade of the Fire Department, in commemoration of the introduction of water.

[illegible] County, Judge REAGAN, member of Congress from the Eastern District of Texas, his brother and three other persons, were killed. Our informant did not learn the origin of the difficulty, or any other particulars.

NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 19.

LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA—German Watering Places.

ABOU SIMBEL—Correspondence of the TIMES.

LETTERS FROM THE UPPER MISSOURI.

PROCEEDINGS AND NOMINATIONS OF THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC AND AMERICAN STATE CONVENTIONS.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH—BRIGHAM YOUNG on the approach of the United States troops.

THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT LOUISVILLE—(From our Special Correspondent.)

KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINA CORRESPONDENCE.

PARTICULARS OF THE STORM AT THE SOUTH.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS—City, Domestic and Foreign.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL FOR THE WEEK.

EDITORIALS—Judge Drew's nomination. New addition to the British Peerage. Municipalities considered as the Bulwarks of Public Liberty. Kansas Politics and prospects. Vice and Crime. An unanticipated coup d'etat.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for $2

Five Copies, one year, for 8

Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for 30

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address.* Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.* Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance .... 26 cents a year.

Within the State .... 26 cents a year.

Within the United States .... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 139 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
For Fall of 1857,
NOW READY
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.)

Those wishing to fit out their boys for school during the present month, will find a splendid assortment for fine or common wear, now ready; and they are receiving additions from their manufacturing department daily.

The men's department contains a large assortment, embracing every style.

The custom department is also well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND REDUCTIONS.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment fully 35 per cent. less than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us, either in style or price.

Also, Gilt Cornices, Brocatel, De laine, Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c.

THE
AUTUMN HAT.

The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.

WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CURTAINS—
Lace and muslin, from auction,
At prices from $3 to $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
291 Broadway.

TOMATOES, PEACHES, PEARS, APPLES, &c., for Winter. Now is the time to put them up. If you have never made use of "Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans and Jars," you will find them all that can be desired for the purpose. For sale by E. P. TORREY, Agent for the manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

SAYS I TO MYSELF,
Where shall I lunch? One recommends this place, another that. I'll try J. H. CROOK & CO.'S, No. 136 Washington-st. POST PRANDIUM—That's the place for me; I'll go there all the time.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.—TO HOUSEKEEPERS, STEWARDS OF HOTELS, OYSTER AND EATING HOUSES.—The next time you buy Crackers call for BOND'S, and, our word for it, you will never afterward use any others. Be sure each Cracker bears the stamp of BOND, as the market is full of imitations. Our goods may be seen at the tables of the principal hotels in this City, among which are the St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, La Farge, New-York Hotel, Brevoort House, Everett House. Sold by all grocers. A. W. HYDE, Wholesale Agent, No. 180 Chambers-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

WIGS, HAIR DYE, WIGS.—CRISTADORO, NO. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world.

His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The Dye applied in private. Copy the address.

LADIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY CAN get Gaiter Boots from 12s. to 36s.; Slippers, Ties and Buskins from 6s. to 12s. per pair; Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, with India Rubber Boots and Shoes, (Goodyear's patent.) The very best kinds manufactured, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains, for cash. Eight years' lease of store for sale.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 35 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

HILL'S HAIR-DYE FOUR SHILLINGS A BOX, Black or Brown. No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Ongueut for the growth of the hair. Dentifrice. Inimitable hair-cutting in every conceivable style.

MARRIED.

PLATT—COLES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, at the Baptist Tabernacle Church, by Rev. Dr. Edward Lathrop, GEO. W. PLATT, JR., to Miss MARY C. COLES, daughter of Albert Coles, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Southern, Western, and California papers please copy.

FORD—WESTERVELT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, HENRY W. FORD and FANNY A. WESTERVELT, all of this City.

SUTTON—BERRY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Geo. C. Lucas, M. LEGRAND SUTTON to Miss CHARLIE A. BERRY, all of this City.

NORTHRUP—WICKHAM.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Harper, Mr. OSCAR F. NORTHRUP, of Bergen, N. J., to Miss HANNAH JANE, daughter of James Wickham, Esq., New-York City.

PRINCE—BURNHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 17, at the Plymouth Church, by Rev. [illegible], D. D., Rev. N. A. PRINCE, of Paterson, N. J., to Miss MARY E. BURNHAM, of Brooklyn.

FARRAND—AGNEL.—At West Point, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Minot Wells, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Lieut. CHAS. E. FARRAND, U. S. A., to Miss EMILY AGNEL, daughter of Prof. H. R. Agnel, of West Point.

DIED.

KENNARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 17, WILLIAM HUNT KENNARD, aged 11 months, son of Priscilla A. and the late George W. Kennard.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 148 Church-st., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery on Saturday morning.

McCAIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 17, EMMA MARIAN, youngest child of Samuel and Anna McCain.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested [illegible]

[illegible] attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 18, at 2 P. M., from No. [illegible] Washington-st., Hoboken, without further notice. [illegible] morning, Sept. [illegible] James Gowan. [illegible]

SILVER WARE.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER WARE.
Have on hand a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make, and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their line.
OLD SILVER WORKED OVER
into any style or pattern. Our house was established over thirty years ago in Fulton-st., and we have since removed to our present place of business.
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

RICH PORCELAIN AND PLATED HARDWARE FOR BUILDINGS.
EXTRA HEAVY PLATED DOOR HINGES,
Handsomely decorated and richly plated Door Knobs, Bell Pulls, Bell Levers.
FRENCH WINDOW BOLTS, bronzed and silvered, plated Escutcheons, plated Shutter-knobs and Sash-Fastenings; Mouth-Pieces for Speaking-Tubes, &c., and all description of Hardware for building purposes, on the most reasonable terms.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 46 John-st., corner Dutch-st., New-York.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
NO. 46 JOHN-ST., COR. DUTCH-STREET,
NEW-YORK.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
PORCELAIN DOOR KNOBS, LOCKSMITHS' AND BELL HANGERS' MATERIALS,
PLATED HINGES, ESPAGNLETTE BOLTS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—AT LOWEST PRICES.

CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PARIAN STATUARY,
VASES, &c.
Of new and beautiful designs, just received by
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Broadway and Broome-st.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS,
New styles. Just received a large invoice. Also, fixtures for
LIBRARY, BILLIARD AND DINING ROOMS,
CANDLESTICKS, CANDELABRAS, CLOCKS.
Pure WHITE RAPE SEED OIL, for sale by
H. DARDONVILLE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF MANUFACTURED FURS.
LADIES' FURS,
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FURS,
CHOICEST SELECTED FURS,
SLEIGH ROBES,
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED,
BY J. H. HARLEY,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 56 Maiden-lane.

SAFE FAMILY READING.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
Number Thirty-eight Ready this Day.
CONTENTS:
TRAVEL NOTES IN BIBLE LANDS. No. XIV. (From our own Correspondent.)
Illustrations: Shrine of the Annunciation—View of Nazareth.
Approaching Nazareth—Tents of Travelers—Miss Warren is dying—Situation of the Village—The Plain of Esdraelon—View from the Hills—The Convent and Church of the Annunciation—The Virgin's Cellar—Kitchen—Evening and Starlight on Nazareth—The Hands of Gennesaret.
THE NEW SEBASTOPOL.
POSTPONEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.
TOO MUCH OR TOO LITTLE CHRISTIANITY.
EASILY FRIGHTENED.
CHAT.
Macaulay a Lord—The Comforts of Rain—Opening Week—Jullien in Trouble.
TO MY DEAR NOTT!
LETTER FROM NORTH CONWAY.
THE CONFESSION.
THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.
La Flammina.
THE CANDIDATES FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Illustrations: Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst—Hon. David Wilmot—General William F. Packer.
FASHIONABLE HATS AND THEIR TRIMMINGS.
With Eight Illustrations.
LITERARY.
New Books and Literary Gossip.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.
Political: The United States and New Granada—Mrs. Cunningham—Appalling Murder and Suicide by a Husband—Ink-pa-du-tah's Band exterminated—Bear-Shooting at the White Mountains—Over Ninety Slaves emancipated—Personal—Obituary Notices—A thousand Miles in a thousand Hours—How a Clergyman was duped—Experience of a Maine-law Advocate—Affairs in Utah—Brigham Young on the March of United States Troops to Utah—Meeting between Herr Driesbach and the Wild Beasts.
FOREIGN NEWS.
Great Britain: The Queen's Speech at the Prorogation—The laying of the Cable postponed—A new Service for an old Hero—Movement for the promotion of Social Science—A Scandal to the British Admiralty—A Murderer on the Stage—Miss Madeleine Smith. *France:* The Emperor's [illegible] at Chalons—Queen Victoria at Cherbourg—International Hospitalities—Murder from hatred of a Wife. *Spain:* The trouble with Mexico. *Italy:* Quarrel between Naples and Sardinia. *India:* The Fall of Cawnpore—The Siege of Delhi. *China:* Lord Elgin's Policy—The Young American Pirate of the China Seas. *Mexico:* Revolution in Yucatan.
LOCATING A LAND-WARRANT.
Illustrations by Hoppin: In time for the Cars—The Squatter's [illegible]—Saloon—Flowers of the West—The gentlemanly Conductor—Our little Accident—Dunnstown vs. Shoozago—The City of Eden—My Hotel—Hotel Dinner.
JONES.
WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT? By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
Book III. Chapters VI., VII., and VIII.
MAIDEN MEDITATIONS, FANCY FREE.
REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D.D., Pastor of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, New-York. (With a Portrait.)
A CRUISE AMONG THE MALAY PIRATES.
Illustrations: A Tornado on the Coast—Moonlight in the Tropics—A Fight—Firing the Village and Jungle.
A BABY SONG.
THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.
WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.
COMICALITIES.
Illustrations: Pleasures of Bathing—A Duck of a Man at Saratoga, and all sorts of Places—Return from Saratoga, and all sorts of Places—The Money Question.
TERMS.
HARPER'S WEEKLY will appear every SATURDAY MORNING, and will be sold at FIVE CENTS a copy. Each number comprises as much matter as an ordinary duodecimo volume. It will be mailed to subscribers at the following rates, payment being invariably required in advance:
One Copy for Twenty Weeks $1 00
One Copy for One Year 2 50
One Copy for Two Years 4 00
Five Copies for One Year 9 00
Twelve Copies for One Year 20 00
Twenty-five Copies for One Year 40 00
To Postmasters and others getting up a Club of Twelve or Twenty-five, a Copy will be *sent gratis.* Subscriptions may commence with any Number. Specimen Numbers gratuitously supplied.
Clergymen and Teachers supplied at the lowest Club Prices.
PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York.

DO YOU WANT GAS FIXTURES?—READ DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. The stock kept by these gentlemen is not equaled, either in extent or beauty, by any establishment in New-York.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD-TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

ARE YOU A HOUSEKEEPER?—READ DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper. They have the largest stock in their line in America. Their prices are much below the current rates.

No. 3 HANOVER-ST., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1857.
STOCK SALES AND PURCHASES.—THE undersigned respectfully notify the public that they continue to buy and sell stocks as usual without limitation as to time.
They have made arrangements by which all orders will be executed on as favorable terms as previous to the passage of the resolution by the Board limiting time sales to thirty days.
GROESBECK BROS.

THREE YEARS IN THE FIELD.—PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Also, PRINCE'S NEW DIP PEN. Every writer should see these pens before purchasing elsewhere, as they are the only perfect pens in this world. Depot between Warren and Chambers sts. Single pens sent by mail.

PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN.—THREE YEARS IN THE FIELD.—Also, PRINCE'S NEW DIP PEN. Every writer should see these pens before purchasing elsewhere, as they are the only perfect pens in this world. Depot, No. 381 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts. Single pens sent by mail.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. The prices at which they offer their wares astonish every one.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MME. LA GRANGE.
FRIDAY, Sept. 18.
NORMA.

CARD.—The Directors have great satisfaction in announcing that an engagement has been concluded with Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, who will make her first appearance this season on FRIDAY, Sept. 18, in her great character of NORMA.

Mme. LA GRANGE as .... Norma.
Mme. STRAKOSCH as .... Adalgisa.
Sig. GASSIER as .... Oroveso.

The sale of seats will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.

MONDAY, Sept. 21.
MLLE. FREZZOLINI
In Comic Opera.
First time these five years, Donizetti's
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
MLLE. FREZZOLINI
Signori LABOCETTA, GASSIER and ROCCO.

LAST CONCERT—VIEUXTEMPS AND THALBERG.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 19—NIBLO'S SALOON.
NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that
S. THALBERG and H. VIEUXTEMPS
will give on SATURDAY, Sept. 19,
A GRAND CONCERT,
which will be their last until their return from Boston.
H. VIEUXTEMPS, S. THALBERG,
Madame STRAKOSCH, Mlle. CARIOLI,
Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. ROCCO.
Conductor .... MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

HENRY VIEUXTEMPS will play three pieces: 1. Fantasia Caprice. 2. The Nightingale. 3. Paganini's Perpetuum Mobile, & Les Arpèges.
S. THALBERG will play fours pieces: 1. Norma. 2. Tarantelle. 3. Sonnambula; and 4, (by general request,) Home, Sweet Home.
Madame STRAKOSCH will sing two English songs.
Mlle. CARIOLI and Signor LABOCETTA and ROCCO will sing a choice selection from the most favorite Operas.
Reserved seats $1 50 and $1—to be had at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.
The sale of seats commences this morning, at the two Ticket Offices, at 9 o'clock precisely.
OPENING OF THE SALE.—On Friday, Sept. 18, will be sold [illegible] seats only. On Saturday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.
Families and parties desirous of sitting together are respectfully requested to buy their seats early in the day. Seats and Tickets to be had at the door. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1857.
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Signorina TERESA ROLLA.
GRAND BALLET AND FAIRY PANTOMIME.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF MAZULME.
Last night but one of ANTOINE as MACLON.
Last night but one of JEROME as BABIANO.
Commence with the Overture at 8.
KATEY THE VIVANDIERE.
Katey the Vivandiere .... Signorina ROLLA.
MAZULME THE NIGHT OWL.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT of Mme. MARZETTI, on which occasion the wonderful RAVELS and Signorina ROLLA will appear in a great entertainment.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Début of
MISS JULIANA MAY.
The Manager of the Concerts of this distinguished young American Prima Donna respectfully announces she will make her first appearance in Concert, at NIBLO'S, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., upon which occasion she will be assisted by several EMINENT ARTISTS. The sale of Tickets (which have been fixed at $1 each) will commence on Friday next, at HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, and at the office of Niblo's Garden, where seats can be secured without extra charge.
Doors open at 7; Concert to commence precisely at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall .... Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
F. B. Conway .... Stage Manager
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to begin with the overture at 7½.
UNPRECEDENTED HIT.
And fifth night of the greatest living comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,
who, having been greeted with acclamations by a theatre crowded to its utmost capacity, will appear for the fifth time in the comedy of
MARRIED FOR MONEY,
and also in his inimitable farce of
PATTER versus CLATTER.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 18,
will be presented a new comedy, adapted by Mr. Charles Mathews, entitled
MARRIED FOR MONEY.
Mr. Mopus (his original character) ... Mr. Chas. Mathews
To be followed by the celebrated farce, written by Mr. C. Mathews, of
PATTER versus CLATTER.
Capt. Patter (his original character) .. Mr. Chas. Mathews
in which he will sing "When a Man Travels, or a Trip to Paris," "I once fell in Love," "Reminiscences, or Things that were not," and characteristic finale.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Several brilliant comedies and sparkling novelties, in which Mr. Charles Mathews will sustain his great original characters, are in active preparation, and will be produced in rapid succession.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Benefit and last night of
Mr. J. E. MURDOCH.
On this occasion,
MR. BURTON
will also appear.
TWO SPLENDID COMEDIES.
FRIDAY—WILD OATS.
Rover .... Mr. Murdoch
Sir George Thunder .... Mr. Burton
Messrs. Fisher, Mark Smith, Barrett, Setchell, Miss Denin and Mrs. W. H. Smith will appear in the comedy.
To conclude with
KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Petruchio .... Mr. J. E. Murdoch
Katharine .... Miss Susan Denin
Saturday—THE ROBBERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor .... Mr. E. Eddy.
Boxes and Parquette .... 25 cents.
Pit .... 12 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18,
Will be acted Sir E. L. Bulwer's grand Play of
RICHELIEU.
Richelieu .... Mr. Eddy | De Mauprat .. Mr. Fitzgerald
To conclude with, for the second time in four years,
[illegible] OF THE [illegible] WOMAN OF THE HIGHLANDS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ...... A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 3d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6¾; curtain will rise at 7¼ precisely. THIS EVENING, Sept. 18, will be played,
MARGARET CATCHPOLE,
MAGIC HANDS,
JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY,
IRISH TUTOR.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—EIGHTH and NINTH Appearance in America, and IMMENSE SUCCESS of the celebrated and incomparable WELSH NIGHTINGALE, MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, the WELSH, SCOTCH, IRISH and ENGLISH BALLAD VOCALIST.
FRIDAY, Sept. 18, 1857, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a new and entirely original ILLUSTRATED SONG-DRAMA, prepared by Samuel Lover, Esq., author of "Rory O'More," "The Low-Backed Car," &c., in which Miss WILLIAMS will sustain TWELVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, and sing SEVENTEEN DIFFERENT SONGS. THE GRAND AQUARIA, or OCEAN AND RIVER GARDENS, now open to the public, comprising over ONE THOUSAND SPECIMENS of LIVING MARINE ANIMALS and VEGETATION, aggregated in a large collection of Crystal Tanks. The proprietors of the Museum manufacture these tanks of elegant form, so as to render them a pleasing addition to the conservatory, garden, parlor or the drawing-room. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, Cosmo-Panoptican [illegible], &c. Admittance 25 cents. Children under 10, 13 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR—CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, BY DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 18.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1.	Overture—"La Sirena"	Auber.
2.	Selections—"La Fille du Regiment"	Donizetti.
3.	March—"Du Tannhauser"	Wagner.
4.	Song—"Kathleen Mavourneen"	Crouch.
5.	March—"Milanollo"	Hamm.
6.	Potpourri—"Robert le Diable"	Meyerbeer.
	PART II.	
7.	Overture—"William Tell"	Rossini.
8.	Fantasia—"Anvil Chorus"	Verdi.
9.	Song—"Home, Sweet Home"	Bishop.
10.	Polka—"Tourniquet"	Freising.
11.	Pot Pourri—"Martha"	Flotow.
12.	Quickstep—"Camp"	Strauss.

CONGREGATIONAL MUSIC.—MESSRS. PECK & COLBY'S new method of chanting and of introducing congregational singing, is well worthy the attention of all who consider singing a suitable part of religious worship. Clergymen and musical committees of any and every denomination, are earnestly invited to call at their Hall, corner of Court and Union sts., South Brooklyn, on any Saturday evening, free of charge. First lesson in the rudiments, next Saturday, the 19th inst., at [illegible] o'clock.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY—NOW OPEN.—Dr. REENTZ'S Grand [illegible] Anatomical Museum, illustrated by 400 Models. This Museum, which has been received with the utmost [illegible] in Europe, will enable every person to obtain a full knowledge of the formation of their own Bodies. Some of the objects contained in this Magnificent Collection may be enumerated as follows:
1. Natural Preparations, showing the Growth of the [illegible].
2. [illegible] of the Muscles, Arteries, Veins and Nerves of the Body.
3. [illegible] of the Figure, occasioned by Early [illegible].
4. The Brain and Nervous System.
5. The Heart and Circulating Apparatus.
6. The Stomach, with the Mode in which Digestion is [illegible].
7. Embryology, or the Daily Development of the Human Body.
8. [illegible] of Tight Lacing.
9. Enlarged Models of the Five Senses.
10. The Seven Ages of Woman.
11. Two Splendid Full-length Figures, exhibiting every [illegible] in the Human Frame.
12. The Anatomical Venus, which [illegible], and by means of which every part of the Human Body is shown.
To add to the attraction, Lectures will be delivered by Dr. [illegible], at 12, 4, and 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.
Open for Gentlemen, (except on Sunday,) from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene .... Sole Lessee and Directress.
Third night of the grand romantic drama,
JUDITH OF GENEVA,
which for thrilling situations and pathos interspersed with humor, has been pronounced one of the finest productions of the day. It embraces the combined strength of
THE STAR COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18, 1857,
Will be performed
JUDITH OF GENEVA.
Characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Jefferson, Stoddart, Haddenburg, Howard, &c., and Misses Keene, Wells, Thompson, &c.
To conclude with the
VILLAGE LAWYER.
Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Bennett, Peters, &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Sept. 18,
Benefit of
MISS MATILDA HERON,
who will appear in her great character of
CAMILLE,
being the Seventieth night of its performance in this Theatre, and the three hundred and forty-third in the United States.
She will be supported by Messrs. Sothern, Whiting, Norton, A. Davenport, Levere, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Allen, Miss Tree and Mrs. Phillips.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MISS MATILDA HERON'S
FIRST BENEFIT THIS SEASON.
FRIDAY NEXT, Sept. 18, 1857.
Miss M. Heron respectfully notifies her friends that the Box Office is now open, where seats can be secured.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This unequaled display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now permanently open.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be in attendance every evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by Programme.
CHAMPNEY'S MOVING PANORAMA OF THE RHINE will be exhibited each day at noon, and 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock.
Exhibitors will remember that all articles entered for competition must be arranged by SATURDAY, the 19th inst.
Members can procure their tickets at the Palace.

MISS JULIANA MAY.
The sale of tickets for Miss MAY'S first concert will commence this morning at the music store of Hall & Sons, No. 239 Broadway, and at the office of Niblo's Garden, commencing at 8 o'clock. No extra charge for securing seats. Tickets One Dollar each.

MUSICAL CARD.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest *styles that can be produced in the above goods.*
INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND *SCARFS*
of the newest designs received by every steamer.
Exclusive styles of
NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.
EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
TALMAS,
TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
SPANISH CIRCULARS,
As well as FASHIONS from the leading cities in Europe, viz.:
PARIS,
VIENNA,
BERLIN,
MOSCOW, and
LONDON.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
Will open his new store, with a stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
TALMAS AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, inst.,
With novelties that will far surpass anything ever seen in this country, as regards price, quality and finish, in the above-mentioned garments.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Brandreth Building,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., near Broadway.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.
In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:
1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,500 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
800 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars.
Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
AND
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard.
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS
For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

631 BROADWAY. 633
IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices of Gas Fixtures. Our stock is the largest in America, and embraces more than 300 different patterns:

Three-light Chandeliers	$7 00
Four-light Chandeliers	$8 50
Five-light Chandeliers	$10 50
Six-light Chandeliers	$15 00
Hall Chandeliers	$3 00
Bedroom, folding brackets, two joints	75 cents.
Hall Brackets	50 cents.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
West side Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

631 BROADWAY. 633
IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices for Silver-Plated Ware:

Silver-Plated Table Spoons the dozen	$3 75
Silver-Plated Table Forks the dozen	4 00
Silver-Plated Tea Spoons the dozen	1 50
Silver-Plated Castors, six Cut Bottles	4 75
Silver-Plated Cake Baskets	5 50
Silver-Plated Coffee Urns	12 00
Silver-Plated Tea Sets, six pieces	20 00

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
West side of Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

631 BROADWAY. 633
IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices for white and decorative French China and English Iron-stone China.

White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	$16 00
Decorated Dinner sets	65 00
White Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 25
Gilt Edged Tea sets, 44 pieces	7 50
Decorative Tea sets, 44 pieces, very handsome	15 00

Also, an unequaled assortment of cut and pressed table glass, at greatly reduced prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
West side of Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS AND CAPS for Fall,
Paris styles and home manufacture, embracing
A large and beautiful assortment
For adorning the heads of lovely
Children, may be obtained at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations, and *tightness* in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
HAS NOW OPEN,
A Superior Assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS,
Some of which are the Finest
EVER PRODUCED,
And in all the Various Colors now worn.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS, purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at Nos. 50 and 52 Chambers-st., up stairs.

$25 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR any information that would lead to the detection of the person or persons who maliciously cut and defaced the signs in front of our store. The outrage was committed between Saturday evening last and Monday morning, the 14th. SANDS & PARADISE, No. 16 Spruce-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO cure any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depot, No. 109 Water-st.

MILLINERY.

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS,
RICH OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS,
CHENILLE AND VELVET BONNET MATERIALS, &c.,
are offered (for cash only) at low prices,
at No. 318 Broadway,
corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 8 Great Jones-st., has just received a handsome assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

$200.—HANDSOME TWO-STORY NEW brick house for sale, in Brooklyn, at a bargain, only 15 minutes from the ferries; the house is built in the best possible manner by day work, and the location is pleasant and healthy; it has gas and all the modern improvements. Lot 100 feet deep. Cost $3,300; price $2,600. $200 cash, balance by mortgage and installments. Apply on the premises, No. 85 Butler-st., or of the owner, C. J. MURPHY, No. 84 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—The superior four-story, high stoop, brown stone house, No. 120 West 44th-st., near Broadway; house 24x55 feet; lot half the block. Good First Mortgages Railroad Bonds will be taken in part payment. Keys at No. 122, next door. Inquire of AMORY & BURTUS, No. 284 Pearl-st. Price $16,000.

FOR SALE—41 LOTS, WITH COTTAGE AND barn, at a sacrifice price, situated on the plank road, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn—Fulton-av. cars pass the premises every few minutes. Capitalists desirous of making one of the best investments ever offered in the city of Brooklyn will apply to FOSTER & LOPER,
No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW ENGLISH-BASEMENT stone-front houses, Nos. 145 and 147 West 49th-st., near 8th-av., modern and replete in every particular. Can be seen. Sold a bargain. Also, No. 126 West 16th-st., modern. Also, lease of a carpenter's shop and 3 lots in West 14th-st. Apply to A. BEEBE, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE TWO-story house, with attic and basement rooms, built in the best manner, and in perfect order, with every convenience for a genteel family. Apply on the premises, Buena Vista-av., third house on the right, south of the dépôt, or to J. C. LUCE, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTH-AV., A VALUABLE property, consisting of 5 full lots, including a corner lot. Also, a plot of ground on 5th-av. Also a number of fine houses, in good locations. Also, houses to let. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE NEAT THREE-story brick store and dwelling-house, No. 163 Hammond-st., between West and Washington sts. The lot is 20x75 feet. For terms and further particulars, inquire of J. O. HALSTED, No. 1 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING terms, in the VIIIth Ward, No. 103 Varick-st., near Canal-st., a three-story, high-basement house, with all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water bath, gas, heaters, &c., and in first-rate order; in a good neighborhood; also, part of the furniture will be sold, if required. Inquire on the premises, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, IN A GENTEEL NEIGHborhood, parlor floor, marble mantels and sliding doors, front and back basements, with pantries and room on third floor, in a new house; rent $15 per month, at 271 West 46th-st., near 9th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LET, WITHOUT board; the whole of second story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife, without children, or a party of single gentlemen, at No. 42 University-place, one block from Broadway.

HOUSE TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE.—House in West 22d-st., high basement, and first-class in every respect; furniture good but not extravagant. Address, with full name, HOME, Box No. 2,049 Post-Office.

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT—NO. 35 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A DWELLING IN New-York or its neighborhood, or a country seat or small farm within about an hour of the City, for which the advertiser would pay about $1,000 cash, and the rest in choice unimproved prairie land in Badox County, Wisconsin, in an excellent well-settled neighborhood. Address J. C. B., Box No. 474 Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—SITUated between Fulton and Atlantic, and Court and Columbia sts. Any person having a medium sized house to sell cheap for cash, or to rent at a moderate price, may find a purchaser or tenant by addressing a line to J. M. J., care B. Buck, carrier, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsires house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1858. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,692 Post-Office.

OFFICE WANTED—WITH TWO OR THREE rooms in connection, for consulting rooms, on the ground or first floor, on one of the cross streets, between Canal and 14th sts., and within one block of Broadway. Address W. B. H., Box No. 2,142 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL NEATly furnished house, convenient to the Fulton, South or Wall-st. ferry. Address Box No. 2,974 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late Mathew J. Meyers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining Mansion-park, consists of a spacious, well-constructed and elegant dwelling-house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, 12 miles from the City, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the Albany Post road; the house is large and new, finely shaded with forest trees; it has all the necessary out-buildings for a gentleman's residence. Inquire of J. M. BRUCE No. 6 Chauncy Court, or of J. ODELL, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED IN the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars, apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

WESTERN LANDS.—FOR SALE IN IOWA, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, for cash or exchange; terms liberal. Also, a valuable improved property in Texas. Particular attention paid to renting, selling, or exchanging houses, lots, stores, manufactories, in this City, Brooklyn, or towns adjacent, at the real estate office No. 39 William-st., room No. 10.
HOFFMAN & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a well-improved farm of 230 acres of excellent land in one of the best farming counties in the State of Ohio, convenient to railroads and canals. Address, for three days, W. B. H., box No. 2,142 General Post-Office, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EIGHTH, NINTH AND FIFTEENTH WARDS, ATTENTION.—At an informal meeting of Republicans, held in the lower part of the IXth Ward, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That we invite the Republican electors of the VIIIth, IXth and XVth Wards, comprising the Fifth Aldermanic District, bounded by Spring-st., Broadway, 4th-st., Christopher-st. and North River, to meet at the Bleecker Buildings on FRIDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of affecting an organization in the said District. By order.
T. G. GIRVAN, Chairman.

THE FALL EXHIBITION OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at the Athenæum, Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton, commencing Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and remaining open 24th and 25th, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admittance, except to members, 25 cents. A full band of music each evening.

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF MALTA.—The members of Pro-Patria Lodge, No. 1, I. O. S. M., are respectfully notified that there will be a regular meeting of the Lodge on THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the new room, No. 814 Broadway. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. [illegible]

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of ten experienced teachers are in attendance. Pupils are received of all ages, and no labor is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or mercantile life. Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages.
Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College and the University, Rev. Messrs. Eigenbrodt, Eaton, Marcelus, and Lot Jones. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Knox, Hatfield, Alexander, and Phillips; Rev. C. G. Sommers, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Rev. C. K. Imbrie, Rev. John Lillie, Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer, Messrs. Park Benjamin, William M. Evarts, Horace Holden, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, John Oothout, &c., &c.
If any further guarantee of care and thoroughness is desired, it will be found in numerous strong letters, (to be seen at the school,) from parties well known in the community, whose sons have been educated at this establishment. Parents are invited to call and obtain circulars.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

F. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 520 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 39 West 31st-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,362 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 828 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 373 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD, }
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. [illegible]'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place. [illegible] Classical Gymnasium.

G[illegible] MULLEN'S *Classical, French, English* and *Primary* School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium *is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at* the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 31 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

M[illegible] COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. [illegible] East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school [illegible].

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 680 BROADway, [illegible] floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. [illegible]. Only a limited and select number of pupils is [illegible], to whom a thorough and efficient education is [illegible]. For circulars and particulars, apply as above.
E. R. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 673 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Will reopen Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. S. & WM. WOOD, Booksellers, No. 389 Broadway, or of MARY B. CHASE, Principal, Flushing, L. I. Refer to SAMUEL WILLETS, and JOSEPH WALKER, New-York; ISAAC PECK, Flushing, L. I.

W. M. FERRISS, NO. 71 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST., lately Classical and Mathematical Instructor in the School of Prof. DRISLER, of Columbia College, gives special attention to preparing young gentlemen for the Freshman Class of that Institution. Refers to Prof. DRISLER.

PROF. N. H. GRIFFIN HAVING RESIGNED his Professorship in Williams College, will take into his family, (at Williamstown, Mass.,) six boys to instruct in studies preparatory to business or college. For information apply to Prof. J. J. OWEN, of Free Academy, or R. W. TOWNSEND, No. 140 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

GRAMERCY PARK INSTITUTE—NO. 23 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.)—The Misses BUCKNALL respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the eighteenth year of this Institution will commence on the 16th September.

WILLIAM MASON WILL RESUME HIS Piano-Forte teaching on Monday, Sept. 21. Application for a few advanced pupils may be addressed to the care of MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUcation of boys will reopen on Monday, September 14, at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstore of Messrs. APPLETON, CARTER and CROWEN, or at the school-rooms.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, 19 miles from the City of New-York. The Fall term commenced the 7th inst. Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged from the time of entry.
R. L. KNOOD, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 23d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S *French, English, and Spanish boarding and day school* for young ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., will be re-opened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 26.

PRIVATE TUITION IN FRENCH.—PROfessor A. BASSET is about organizing his morning, afternoon and evening classes in French, at his residence, No. 46 7th-av., corner of 14th-st. He feels confident that, after thirty years of experience, he can give full satisfaction to those pupils who are willing to patronize him.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 38th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 16. Young ladies, who expect to be regularly advanced with their classes, must be punctually present at the opening, and continue regularly to the end of the year.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. [illegible] East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. [illegible] 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.
Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained; as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 46 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week for class or private instruction in penmanship. Full success guaranteed to all.
O. R. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.
From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.
The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered at its head.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she will give lessons in Italian and English vocal music, at her residence, No. 1 East 26th-st., corner of Broadway. She teaches thoroughly, and in a short time her pupils are enabled to read music at sight, together with a brilliant and rapid execution. Highest references given.

DRAWING AND PAINTING IN PASTEL, OIL AND WATER COLORS.—Mrs. E. SPAFARD, having withdrawn from the Packer Collegiate Institute, will be ready, after Oct. 1, to receive pupils at her own residence, Ryerson-st., one block south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Terms made known on application.

MR. CHARLES HAHN—FROM THE CONSERvatories of Music at Leipsig, continues giving lessons on the piano and violin, also accompaniment lessons. Address No. 54 Great Jones-st., or by letter at BREUSING'S music dépôt, No. 701 Broadway.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., or at Messrs. CARTERS' and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter, addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., reopened Sept. 15. Circulars with references can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 81 East 16th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 33 and 39 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 10. Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH'S SCHOOL for young ladies, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Newburg. Terms $250 per annum for board and instruction. French is the language of the family.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway.

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 349 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for young boys at No. 255 Greene-st., near Waverley-place, on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Number of pupils limited.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 235 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French School on Monday, Sept. 14.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing, and horseback Riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

MRS. CONROY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, will reopen Monday, Sept. 14.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. [illegible] West [illegible], will commence its 12th year on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars to be obtained of the Institute.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MR. AND MME. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

MISSES MERCER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, at No. 250 West 22d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at No. 38 Union-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., one door above 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, No. 126 Willow-st.—The Fall Term commences on Monday, Sept. 7.
D. POMEROY, Principal.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her boarding and day School No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 3 West 21st-st.,) will be opened on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Term commences Sept. 14. B. A. SMITH.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN WILL reopen their school at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REV. S. R. DAVIS' CLASSICAL ENGLISH and French School, Madison-av., corner 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 7. (Residence No. 67 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 67 Madison-av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Misses will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. 16 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and Commercial School, No. 290 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year. Term opens Sept. 18.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.
All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

ALLEN AGRICULTURAL GUARD—4TH annual target excursion; contended for 25 prizes, at Col. Leslie's, Harlem; fine day's sport and kind treatment; came home all right; 60 muskets.
Captain PETRIE.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINE—PRATT'S PAtent; price $12, $15 and $25; at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. S. PRATT, Agent.

TEACHERS.

MISS [illegible], GRADUATE OF the University of France and Academy of Paris, who has for several years taught successfully in one of the best schools in New-York, offers her services to schools and families in this City and vicinity, for the thorough teaching of the French language in all its branches. Address at No. 1,358 Broadway, corner of 36th-st. [illegible] o'clock.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY POSSESSING a thorough musical education and experience in teaching upon the piano-forte and singing, wishes a situation in a first-class Female Seminary. Has no objection to go South, and would not object to teach in a respectable private family South. Reference to the first authorities can be given; reference required. Address C. E. M., Times office.

TUITION.—AN ENGLISH LADY WHO HAS been educated in Paris and has much experience in teaching, wishes to find an engagement of three hours in a school, and desires, also, to devote the remainder of her time to the education of a limited number of young ladies at her own or the ladies' residence. English, French, music and drawing. The best references given. Address I. M., Box No. 132 Post-Office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as governess in a family in the vicinity of New-York, or as teacher in a school for the junior classes, where she could have the advantages of masters in the higher branches. She will undertake to teach children under twelve years of age, English, music, and the rudiments of French. Address Miss H. E. K., No. 16 [illegible]-place, West 24th-st.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO teach music, French and the English branches, is desirous of procuring a situation as governess in a family, or as music teacher in a school. References exchanged. Address Box No. 2,300 Post-Office.

A GRADUATE, FRENCH GENTLEMAN, aged 28, of unexceptionable habits, and fully competent, wishes a situation in an academy, or private family. Besides his own language he will teach Latin and Greek. Address PATUREL & CO., No. 289 Pearl-st.

TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED BY EXPErience in the education of young ladies, desires an engagement as resident or daily teacher, in a school or family. Address Box No. 2,294, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH LADY, a situation in a boarding school as instructress in the French and German languages and needle-work. Satisfactory references given. Address L. B., Times office.

A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, WHO HAS had experience in teaching, wishes a situation as teacher. Address STUDENT, French's Hotel, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN COLLEGE wishes an engagement in a good Seminary. The best of references given. Address Box No. 131, Oneida, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken, for furnishing, or for furnishing and laying about 30,000 feet of iron pipe, ranging in capacity from 6 to 16 inches in diameter, tested by a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, to be delivered in Hoboken without delay. Parties wishing to estimate will receive all necessary details by applying at the office of the Board, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken.
All estimates will be opened on the 16th September next. The Commissioners reserve the right to refuse any or all bids, if considered to their interest so to do.
All communications must be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners' Office, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J."
EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.
In consequence of unavoidable delay, caused in making a map of the general distribution and specifications for the same, the Commissioners will postpone the opening of the bids for the above works until the 23d inst., in order to allow a reasonable time for all parties to present their bids.
EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.

$60,000.—HOBOKEN CITY WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken, N. J., until the 23d day of September next, at their office, No. 73 Washington-st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $60,000 Water Loan of said city, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to authorize the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to contract for and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 20, 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken for, (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years,) interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st days of January and July, in each year. The scrip will be issued in $500 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same.
Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON, Clerk.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Commissioners, No. [illegible] White-st., for a three-story building suitable for their occupation. Said building should be at least [illegible] feet front by [illegible] feet deep, 3 stories high above the street, with dry basement. The location must be between the Park and [illegible], and within two blocks of Broadway.
[illegible] W. [illegible], Chief Clerk.

HOTELS.

COOPER HOUSE.
Reopened and newly furnished. Rooms by the day or week, neatly furnished. Prices from $3 to $5 per week. Connected is a first-class restaurant. Apply at the Cooper House, No. [illegible] Broadway.

CHATSWORTH HOTEL.—EDENSOR, DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND.—WILLIAM JEPSON, the proprietor, begs to inform American visitors to England, that the Chatsworth Hotel is situated in Chatsworth-park, and in the immediate vicinity of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire, a palace adorned with *chef d'œuvres* of art, and liberally embellished by nature. The Hotel offers every comfort and accommodation to tourists, and is within easy distances of the romantic scenery of Derbyshire, which has not inappropriately been compared to Switzerland. The Midland Railway, intersecting England between London and York, has a branch to Rowsley-Station, where an omnibus from the Hotel meets every train. This affords a delightful drive through the Park. Fare sixpence.
N. B.—A large public parlor for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young ladies in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Schottisch, and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN AND INDORSED BY CAMERON, EDWARDS & CO., No. 41, dated April 4, 1857, payable 6 months after date at the Metropolitan Bank, for $1557 72-100. Payment having been stopped all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
The finder will confer a favor by handing the same, or inclosing it to J. & A. PETRIE & CO., No. 161 Liberty-st.

LOST—TWO COUPONS OF THE LAWRENCEburg, Upper Mississippi Railroad Company, for $35 each, payable Sept. 1, 1857; Nos. 330 and 331. All persons are cautioned against purchasing them, as payment has been stopped. Any person finding them will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at No. 160 South-st.

TO PRINTERS.—COPPER-FACED TYPE.—CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry and Printers' Warerooms, established in 1823.
NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., NEW-YORK.
(Four doors below William.)
The subscriber is prepared to furnish his well-known and superior book and newspaper printing-types, in fonts to suit purchasers. Also, German and ornamental types, Greek, Hebrew, ornaments, music, brass rules, &c., manufactured of metals equal to any in this country, and finished in the most accurate manner. He also furnishes presses, chases, composing sticks, stands, cases, furniture, &c.
WOOD AND METAL TYPES.
From other foundries, and every article required in a Printing-Office, at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Type copper-faced by the Newton Company, furnished to order. Old type received at 9 cents per pound in exchange for new. Estimates for printing establishments furnished on application.
Also, 10,000 pounds of plain and ornamental types, borders, &c., of the late foundry of H. H. Green. For sale cheap for cash, and fonts of second-hand type, from Small Pica to Agate.
Also, second-hand presses: 1 Hoe super-royal, 1 medium, 9 cap; 1 Ruthven, 3 Ruggles quarto-sheet job-engine, 1 diamond rotary card, Ruggles; 1 Gordon, 1 Princeton, news, bed 36x38; 1 copperplate, and 1 lithographic.
Printers of newspapers, who will insert this advertisement three times before Jan. 1, 1858, and send me one of the papers, will be paid in printing-types when purchasing four times the amount of the bill.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.
New-York, Sept. 14, 1857.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, will be sold at auction ... the entire magnificent household furniture, works of art, and articles of vertu, contained in the first-class dwelling, No. ... West 21st-st. ... all of which is in superb order, the house having been recently furnished. Everything in the house is for absolute and unreserved sale ... Purchasers are required to remove their goods immediately. Catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of sale.

Consisting in part of elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with every modern improvement, used but two months; magnificent set diamonds, bracelets ... solid rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered ... French escritoire; satin and rich lace curtains; four elegant mantel and pier mirrors ... costly mantel vases and ornaments; ormolu clocks; rosewood centre, sofa and card tables ... China toilet sets, mirrors ... Turkish chairs ... silver ware, cut glass, rich China of every description, oil-cloths, marble hall-stand, chandeliers, gas-fixtures, &c. No postponement on account of weather.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPET, PLATED WARE. — J. L. SMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) ... at ... o'clock, without reserve, at residence No. ... West ...-st., all the splendid solid carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich ... satin brocatel ... [illegible] ... Also, ... Catalogues at sale. Careful persons will be in attendance to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. — HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture—consisting of Brussels, ingrain carpets; rosewood suites covered in crimson brocatel, carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany French do.; rosewood and mahogany centre tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet-sets, crockery, double and single hair mattresses, straw do., lounges, one rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Wm. Hall & Son and used only about three months.

Also, one rosewood 6¾-octave upright boudoir piano, made by Ballantine.

At 12 o'clock—3 cases of bulbous roots, containing the usual variety.

At 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st.—a superior made 16½ hands high roan horse, 7 years old, and believed to be perfectly sound and gentle; ... harness, sold on account of the owner leaving the City, together with a brown mare, about 15 hands high, 7 years old, very stylish driver—has trotted a mile in 3 minutes and 5 seconds round the track; trots easy in 3½ on the road; sound and kind in all harness. A buggy of the very best make, harness, robes, blankets, &c.—sold for want of use.

E. WELLES ..., Auctioneer.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR. & CO. WILL SELL at their regular sale, FRIDAY, Sept. 18, at the Merchants' Exchange—

[illegible] Chicago and Rock Island 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, Hypothecated.

[illegible] Cleveland and Pittsburg 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Cleveland and Pittsburg Dividend Bonds $100 each.

[illegible] Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Mason County (Kentucky) 6 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Michigan Southern 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Sacramento City 10 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Chicago 6 per cent. Water Loan.

20 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.

[illegible] shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co., $25 each.

[illegible] shares Market Bank $100 each.

[illegible] shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., $100 each.

[illegible] shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., $100 each.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. — THIS (Friday) MORNING, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, at the residence No. 249 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.—The parlors are elegantly furnished with the best of rosewood furniture: Splendid rosewood piano-forte, city made and fully warranted, rosewood parlor suites, full sets, in satin brocade; centre and side tables, richly carved; 3 elegant rosewood card tables, large pier and oval glasses, oil-paintings, containing a great variety of subjects; rich and expensive clocks, elegant velvet parlor carpets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, very costly rosewood hall stand, tea, dining and extension tables, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, card and other fancy tables; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, stair carpets, &c. Also, basement and dining-room furniture, glassware, elegant China tea sets, cutlery, crockery, &c.

The sale will commence punctually at 10½ o'clock in the dining-room, and the parlor furniture will be sold immediately after.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. — HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 18th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Lafayette-place, the property of a family removing to the country, consisting of velvet carpets, carved gilt pier glasses and cornices to match, lace curtains, fine carved rosewood suite parlor furniture, covered in crimson brocatelle, ... fancy chairs, carved rosewood etagere, satin lined, made by Meeks; rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; very rich ormolu clocks and real bronze ... candelabras; ormolu chandeliers and costly side brackets; oval pier glasses, bronzes, &c.; Brussels carpets, three-ply do., only used a few months; mantle ornaments, brocatelle curtains, arm-chairs, covered in morocco—black walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, ... mattresses and pillows, and other furniture of the best quality; china, glass and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPERIOR OIL-PAINTINGS, IN RICH GOLD GILT FRAMES. — SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, precisely, a line of first class oil-paintings, by E. C. Coates and other artists, all in rich gilt frames; the whole well worth the attention of parties in want of such articles, and will be positively sold without reserve. Also, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., a collection of household furniture, including four solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel and velvet plush; two marble-top enameled chamber suites, rosewood wardrobes and book-cases, &c., together with a general assortment of dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—ON SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine brown horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness, and can trot this side of 3 minutes to a road wagon: cost $250 in Vermont; also, a fine set silver-mounted single harness, together with a City built top wagon, nearly new, the property of a private gentleman, and to be sold without reserve.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STOCK OF HARDWARE, STOVES, CABOOSES, &c., &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Montague and Furman sts., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry, the entire stock contained in the above store. Sale positive.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

THE SALE OF FURNITURE ADVERTISED to be made by WILKINS & LIVINGSTON, on Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857, is postponed on account of the weather, until SATURDAY, 19th inst., at the same time and place.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.— WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will hold a special sale of Stocks and Bonds, THIS DAY (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Regular sales every WEDNESDAY—special sales on any day required.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture.—The whole contents of dwelling house No. 91 West 12th-st., will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, mirrors, carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, etageres, reception chairs, easy chairs, &c., the whole being of superior workmanship, and will be sold without reserve. For particulars see *Herald*.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITNEY & DEWEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALBERT J. DEWEY assumes the liabilities, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

WM. A. WHITNEY,
New-York, Sept. 3, 1857. ALBERT J. DEWEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DEWEY & KIRK, for the transaction of the Clothing and Tailoring business, at No. 78 Fulton-st., corner Gold-st.

ALBERT J. DEWEY,
Sept. 3, 1857. A. D. KIRK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WHEREAS PETER M. SCOTT, formerly a partner of the undersigned, in the plumbing business, at No. 556 Broadway, has, in violation of our articles of copartnership, collected moneys and absconded with the same, this is to give general notice that he is no longer connected with me in business, nor has he any control over the copartnership property or the debts due to the firm of CORNELL & SCOTT, or any assets thereof of any name or kind.

Sept. 15, 1857. JAMES CORNELL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

PETER ROBERTS,
New-York, Sept. 3, 1857. H. T. CROSBY.

THE FIRM OF LE GRAND CANNON & CO. is dissolved, and all persons are forbid trusting any individual on my account or on account of said firm of LE GRAND CANNON & CO.

Sept. 16, 1857. LE GRAND CANNON.

MR. BERTRAND CLOVER RETIRES this day from our firm, the business of which will be continued by the remaining copartners under the same style.

New-York, Sept. 15, 1857. DAWSON & CO.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND, In sums of £1 upwards, at ... per £. Address

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS, Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., (to whom they refer,) Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners of Brooklyn," at office of Cumming & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before mentioned, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or

Twenty per cent. in cash.
Twenty per cent. payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent. payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent. payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent. payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM R. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co., NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 25th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted, after that date, until the installment called therein be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock, deem it right to state that the call is made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the Stockholders that at no time since the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all departments of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for lands sold are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report was published have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5, 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company on the 1st inst., Messrs. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESSUP were appointed a Committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments.

At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the Road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS,
MORRIS K. JESSUP,
EDWARD BEMENT,
E. T. H. GIBSON,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, } Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 80, 104, 110, 132, 157, 164, 175, 201, [illegible] ... 1,212, ... 1,370—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 565, 573, 606, ... 1,063, 1,071, 1,080, 1,097, 1,108, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,149, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,282—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, } Trustees.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—THERE WILL BE sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, for cash, forty-five thousand dollars of Bonds of the State of Ohio, drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State any time after the year 1860. These Stocks were deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Ohio for the purpose of securing the circulation of the City Bank of Cincinnati, and they are to be sold for the purpose of redeeming its circulation, under the provisions of the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other Banking Companies, passed Feb. 24, 1845.

A. P. STONE, Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug. 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSOENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTIN, Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ANY PARTY WHO IS willing to invest from $1,000 to $5,000 in an honest and legitimate transaction, and in return receive from $30,000 to $50,000, can hear of a good opportunity by addressing SOLICITOR, at this office, stating where an interview can be had.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upward. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 2..,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Officers of the VIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday the 28th September, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up with proper school furniture the new Primary School building now being erected in Mott-st., in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Each proposal must state the name of two responsible sureties. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1857.

WALTER ROCHE,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
THOMAS CLARKE, } Committee of Board of School Officers of VIIth Ward.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 45 and 47 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 433 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. FREDERE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Northwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN E. FOSTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York, Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857. Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:00 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Pawling for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
4:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 6 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 1 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. $5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL. No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—L. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.

New-York, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM. COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y. J. A. H. HASBROUCK, PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER AND STATIONER. All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 65 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

WILLIAM B. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 356 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 631 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ... lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 201 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 18
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, SEPT. 30. —The new and fast steamship TENNESSEE, 1,500 tons burthen, will leave New-York for New-Orleans, without touching at any intermediate port, on WEDNESDAY the 30th September, at 3 P. M. She has been fitted up with elegant cabins, and her accommodations are unsurpassed. Due notice will be given of the time and place for receiving freight. For freight or passage, apply to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL. THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT. The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after Monday, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M. At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.
Sat'rd'y, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Sat'rd'y, Sept. 19, 6 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half-hour, until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

FOR FORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MORFORD, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7, 9½ A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer BROADWAY will leave the pier, foot of Jay-st., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches from $50 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.—THE SUBSCRIBER, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of Gold Jewelry at wholesale and retail at less than the usual prices.

Ladies' Gold, Cameo, Pearl, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Bar Rings, Pins and Bracelets.

Diamond Pins and Rings, and Ladies' Gold Guard-Chains and Chatelaine Chains.

Gentlemen's Gold Fob and Vest Chains, Gold Guard-Keys, Fob-Keys and Seals.

Gold and Stone Studs and Sleeve-Buttons, Finger-Rings with Stones, Seal Rings, Chased and Plain Rings, pure Gold Wedding-Rings, Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Gold Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, Gentlemen's Breastpins, Silver Porte-Monnaies, Fruit-Knives and Napkin-Rings.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

COAL.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes. Also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner of 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA is a genuine vegetable extract, infinitely superior to any other for purifying the blood, and cure of scrofula, rheumatism, ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, boils, cutaneous eruptions, liver complaints, bronchitis, consumption, female irregularities, loss of appetite and general debility.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU, For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary exhaustion, loss of sight, insanity, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these diseases are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage. No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them, that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 12 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety, and cheapness. Those who doubt, he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 35 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 35 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT may be consulted with entire confidence on delicate diseases at his old-established office No. 19 Duane-st., where he has practiced as above for over 25 years, and where all who are suffering from diseases of the genito-urinary organs, on application to him may rely on being honorably treated. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diplomas in his office as member of the College of Surgeons, London, and the University of New-York. Charges moderate.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty-six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. Charges moderate.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES.—CHRONIC AND constitutional disease, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent diseases promptly cured. No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

TAKE DR. FINLEY'S PILLS FOR DIARRHŒA AND SICK HEADACHE. Sold at all druggists.

MACHINERY.

TO LET—A LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOM, with power, at No. 235 West 10th-st., near 9th-av. Also, a Machine Shop, with all the tools necessary for machinery work. Inquire on the premises, No. 235 West 10th-st., near 9th-av.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IMproved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 24 Cliff-st., New-York, up-stairs.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 85 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Bacon's Point, Troy or Albany.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Sperm Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY will open on Tuesday, 15th inst. Day and Evening School, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for instruction to gentlemen. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen, for pleasure riding, with a band of music to enliven the scene.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] EDWARD VICKERS, WILLIAM L. KING, ... against ... GEORGE C. VICKERS, EDMUND L. BENSON and MICHAEL ... TIMOTHY DWIGHT, JOHN ... LYMAN, RAYMOND FRENCH and WILLIAM H. MARSHALL.—Summons for a money demand on Contract.—To the above named defendants, TIMOTHY DWIGHT, JOHN V. DWIGHT, J. H. LYMAN and RAYMOND FRENCH: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 16 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ... dollars and ... cents, with interest from the 15th day of October, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 9, 1857.

OWEN & VOSE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of August, 1857.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.

au12-law6wF* OWEN & VOSE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IRA SMITH, JOHN BOYNTON and JOHN H. BOYNTON against JOHN G. BROWN.—Summons for money demanded on contract.—To JOHN G. BROWN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 22 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty nine dollars and ... cents, with interest from the first day of October, 1856, besides the costs of this action. —Dated New-York, June 10, 1857.

YOUNG & RUTHVEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of said Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 12th day of August, 1857.

au14-law6wF* YOUNG & RUTHVEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES T. CRAWFORD against J. ALMONSINO and J. RODRIGUES.—Summons for money demand on contract. —To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty cents, with interest from the first day of June, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 14, 1857.

JAMES C. RICE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 46 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 14th day of August, 1857. JAMES C. RICE,

au26-law12wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, JOHN W. HOTT, JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, JR., against the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 20th May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 8, 1857.

JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 10th September, 1857. JENNESS & WATSON,

s11-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS WILLIAMS, JR., against the FARMERS AND MECHANICS INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ... hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 18th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 8, 1857. JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of September, 1857.

s11-law6wF* JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of F. J. Joachimssen, Esq., No. ... Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857. SARAH TRAITEL, Administratrix.

je19-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD J. LARCOMBE,
Surviving Executors.

au13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 124 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1857.

WILLIAM E. TREADWELL,
WILLIAM HUSTACE, } Executors.

au7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. ... Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the ... day of November next.—Dated May 8, 1857.

CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.

my22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH T. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 367 Hudson-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1857.

ap24-law6mF* JOHN R. LANDON, Administrator.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT PEARL INLAID 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte for sale, finished with four round corners, rich scalloped legs, elegant carved legs; has no fault or blemish; fine rich tone, and is a superb piano throughout; celebrated City makers; fully warranted; cost, a few months ago, $600; will be sold for $300; can be seen any time during the day or evening, at No. 678 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace. N. B.—Inducements will be offered to a cash buyer.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOBBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos, very low. Some splendid carved ones. Second-hand Pianos, nearly new, for $200, $175, $150 to $50. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on liberal terms, at their Manufactory, Nos. 326, 328, 330 and 332 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. H. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

PIANO-FORTES.—T. F. HARRISON, HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 250 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 6¾ octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

RAVEN, BACON & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

T. GILBERT & CO.'s PIANO FORTES WITH NEW ACTION AND SCALE.—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 413 and 415 Broadway, corner of Canal. Attention is requested to our Pianos by persons visiting Crystal Palace.

L. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 396 Bowery. Open every evening.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF ELEGANT CARRIAGE horses, 16 hands high, bright bay, and very fast; in harness, kind and gentle, and perfectly sound; 7 years old. Inquire at PHILIP CLARKE'S Livery Stable, 14th-st., between Broadway and University.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Sept. 17—5 P. M.

[illegible] the continued absence of the California Gold and Passenger ship *Central America*. The prevailing opinion is that the storm caused her to run out of fuel or disabled part of her machinery; possibly both. There is no feeling of settled despondence as to the ultimate safety of the ship in any quarter. In the contingency of loss, the sacrifice of life is of more immediate importance than the destruction of the treasure on board. About three-fifths of the latter would be covered by insurance in London, the remainder in Wall street. The creation of about $1,000,000 in sterling exchange against the English underwriters would enable the Banks here to do without the Gold much better than if the loss had occurred with the previous steamer, when they held but $8,200,000 instead of $13,000,000 as at present. The underwriters have been lucky in escaping serious loss since the California Gold transit opened. The drawback in this instance, even if it should occur, could readily be borne so far as they are concerned. But the public mind should be made up at once to delay in hearing of the whereabouts of the disabled steamer. The character of the news thus far in regard to the storm on the Southern coast renders it probable that nearly a week may elapse before we are advised on this point.

Aside from the uncertainty about the missing steamer, the feeling to-day was almost as variable as the weather. The rain-storm in the morning was not without a depressing influence. Prices were lower at the Stock Exchange, and money-lenders not particularly cheerful in doors. But with a bright sun after 1 o'clock, the market improved every way. There was a good deal done by the Discount Brokers, though at continued dear rates. Some prime lists of City-drawn paper were put on sale by Boston and other New-England parties, at 18 ⅌ cent. This is about the minimum rate outside of Bank, with occasional transactions at 24@30 ⅌ cent. Such terms cannot, of course, be long paid without producing additional embarrassment, but, from the good disposition evinced by the Banks toward their regular dealers, and the reluctance of the Stock people to take money on call, a let-up in the course of a few days more is not improbable. Parties accustomed to negotiate single name bills made by cargo sales of Tea, Coffee, Hides, &c., are unable to make sales with any degree of satisfaction. On the other hand, the Corn Exchange is looking better. Grain is 8@10 cents higher than at the close of last week, and exporters are enabled to operate with a little more freedom. The redemption of country bank notes through the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks goes on well. The speculation in Reading Shares is the prominent point at the Brokers' Board and among the Street operators. The *Bears* let off at 44¼@¼ in the forenoon. The deliveries of the day subsequently advanced the price to 47½@49. The *Bulls* had the market at the close, at 48. Erie left off much the same as yesterday. Toledo, New-York Central, Panama and Missouri sixes were a fraction better than on Wednesday. The general market closed steady. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $178,534; disbursed $151,097; and held, at the close, $10,365,368. The Banks make a slight gain in Specie thus far in the week.

The treasure list of the *Central America* is believed to embrace about $1,600,000 from California, and probably some small parcels of American Gold from Havana. The California mail probably contains $200,000 or $250,000 in Government drafts on the Sub-Treasury. The origina banking drafts made against the shipment are also in the same mail. The duplicates cannot reach here before the mail of the 5th of September. Some few of the drafts may have gone *via* New-Orleans.

At the Board of Brokers this morning, we understand that Mr. CAMPBELL of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., moved a resolution, which was adopted by a large majority, to the effect that the new rule, limiting all sales to within thirty days, was passed on the 14th inst., in entire good faith; that its evasion in letter or spirit was not contemplated, and that any attempt to evade it is equally inconsistent with the general sentiment which demanded the reform, and hurtful to the best interests of the Stock Exchange Association.

The authentic weekly list of failures published to-day is rather a formidable one, extending to Philadelphia, where the pressure was less felt at the beginning, and to the State of Ohio, where a considerable number of country merchants have been embarrassed by the events in this city at the close of August.

In the midst of the late panic the *Herald* specifically assailed the Bank of Commerce and Bank of New-York, of this City, as wanting in security. The reasoning was that the first-named Bank *owed* twelve millions *discounts*, and had *owing to it* only six millions *deposits!* This, of course, only excited derision, in place of alarm. The discovery that the bills discounted of a Bank are its *liabilities*, and the deposits left with it, the *means* to pay with, was too large a draft upon popular credulity. And the subject was dropped. This morning the country banks of this State, whose old safety-fund charters have not run out, are sweepingly charged with insecurity of circulation. The reasoning is they have nothing to pay with. Their bills discounted being only an additional liability, in the estimation of the *Herald* writer, the conclusion would follow as a matter of course. In like manner, the entire Bank Note circulation of New-England is pronounced insecure. The alarm on this point is sounded with unusual earnestness. Now to the facts in regard to security:

1. The thirty-seven Banks of this State, still operating under special charters, had outstanding on the last quarterly report, a registered issue of $5,140,212. *Their capital stock stood $11,665,660. To double this sum the stockholders are individually liable for the circulation.* The Banks held at the same time, in bills discounted for their dealers, $27,509,766, the collection of 20 ⅌ cent. of which would absorb the entire circulation outstanding, even if their cash and items should fail to redeem it as fast as presented at the counter. The circulation of these particular Banks constitute less than one-sixth the total circulation reported at the Bank Department. The remainder is either secured by pledge of State Stocks and Bonds and Mortgage, or, when issued by Banks now under the general law, but formerly under Safety Fund charter, the rates are liquidated, in three years, under special trusts—one-third the amount outstanding at the time of the change of organization to be retired every year.

2. The New-England circulation is issued by no less than 507 separate banks, of which it is safe to say that forty-nine out of every fifty are, in good faith, strictly and practically local institutions, owned at home, and employing a combined capital of $114,611,752, paid in from the surplus means of the people resident in the immediate neighborhood of each concern. Every New-England State has a rigid and watchful Bank Commissionership, with plenary, as well as summary powers of examination and foreclosure. The combined circulation, mostly in small notes, is $53,554,641, or less than one half the capital of the Bank proprietors and less than one-third the bills discounted which the Banks had against their dealers. These discounts amount to $187,750,356, a total showing no excessive expansion upon the capital employed. The system is not so well fortified by specific security, as in New-York, but for forty years past, it has been proverbially well managed, and even in panic seasons, as in 1837, has universally retained the public confidence. The small-note currency of New-England was one of the most effective and convenient [illegible]

[illegible] the Banks of the South and West were unable for several years thereafter to follow the example. Even Pennsylvania, which [illegible] the issues of its freedom from small notes, broke down a second time.

We published some weeks since, on information from a correspondent in the interior of the State, the particulars of a proposition to join the Corning and Buffalo Railroad interest, recently thrown upon a new organization by the foreclosure of the first mortgage, to a portion of the Buffalo and Hornellsville interest, so as to constitute a new line from Corning to Buffalo. To do this twelve miles additional road would be required between Batavia and Attica. The result to the Buffalo and Hornellsville interest, known as the Buffalo and New-York City Company, would be to render useless the section of the work between Attica and Hornellsvill. The first mortgage on the Buffalo section is for $300,000, on the Hornellsville $700,000. A committee of the Buffalo and New-York City Bondholders, consisting of Messrs. CHARLES M. LEUPP, SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, URIAH J. SMITH, E. PAVENDERDUT, and W. K. KELLYER have urgently remonstrated against the proposed separation of interests. They are for holding the whole property intact, satisfied than while they have been four years in Court, first mortgages, a final decree and surrender of the line are near at hand, and that any separation of the two classes of Bondholders will prove fatal to the security of both. The circular of these gentlemen concludes:

To the *pure and simple bondholder*, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, and without interest in the Corning Railroad, we ask investigation into the relative position of this present route and that proposed to be created by the basis of stock and debt in which the revenue likely to accrue from each, so that they may determine whether their interest is not best served by selling the road as a whole, and owning in common as a united property. Certain it is, that neither class of bondholders would have loaned their money had it been deemed possible that under foreclosure, this work could have been sold in separate parts; or consideration that each bondholder will feel the full force of, when looking impartially at the subject. We hope that the bondholders secured by the Buffalo section will take action by the appointment of a Committee like our own, so as to consider, weigh and determine the mutual interests of both sections. Having given to the subject some consideration, we can see no sound ground why the bondholders should join in dividing this Road, for the sake of embarking their property in a new project, represented by a capital so much larger than that likely to represent the present organized line, and that too when the present line is preferable to the Corning line, to complete which, an expenditure of not less than $400,000, perhaps $500,000, will be necessary between Attica and Batavia.

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The suspension of the Citizen's Bank would have taken place immediately after the failure of the Trust Company, but for the "thirty days' notice" clause in the arrangement between the bank and depositors who received interest. As the expiration of the thirty days approached, it became evident that the Bank would not be able to weather the storm. Had confidence been generally restored, the result might have been different, but the distrust that prevailed rendered depositors uneasy, and they exhibited a growing anxiety to draw their money. Under these circumstances no further indulgence could be expected, and the proprietors, feeling that they would not be able to sustain a run, concluded to close their doors before the run could be commenced.

It is known that $95,000 of the ready means of the Citizens' Bank was locked up by the failure of the Trust Company. This has since been transferred to real estate, where it is safe, but unavailable. It is also generally understood that a large sum was invested by Mr. SHEAR in whisky. This is also unavailable at present. Thus between two and three hundred thousand dollars of active means are locked up for the time, and this has rendered the bank unable to meet the demands of depositors. It is customary when banks of individuals suspend, to report an excess of assets. This is especially true of the former. Creditors, therefore, have but little faith in statements made upon the heels of a suspension. Cases have occurred, however, when even suspended banks paid their debts in full; and such cases may occur again. Creditors should not sacrifice their claims, therefore, without due consideration.

The Citizens' Bank, when it suspended in 1854, announced an excess of liabilities, and promised payment in full. This promise was fulfilled, and no one lost except such as sold their claims at a discount. The bank again announces an excess of liabilities, and promises payment in full. Will it be able to fulfill this promise? We have it from very good authority—parties having no connection, pecuniarly, with the bank, but who have become thoroughly acquainted with the condition of its affairs, that there is a large excess of reliable assets, and that the proprietors have the means to liquidate in full, every dollar of its liabilities. We have reason to believe that after discharging its debts, a surplus of over three hundred thousand dollars will remain. It will require some time, of course, to convert the assets of the bank, much of which consists of real estate, and other property not immediately available, but with good management, and with a liberal spirit towards creditors, we see no reason to doubt the ability of the bank to pay off small depositors and secure large creditors within a few months.

We are pleased to learn from a reliable source, that the office in New-York for the transfer of Ohio State bonds, under the care of S. T. BULL, agent, has undergone a thorough examination, and that all the books are found in most complete order. The certificates are paid off, and the accounts by this time are in all probability with the Auditor at Columbus. The amount of stock canceled is near two and-a-half millions.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, Sept. 17.

Annexed is the list of failures, suspensions, &c., for the week:

Ruggles & Co., Poultney, Vt., failed.
Eaton, Hill & Candler, drugs, Boston, failed.
W. F. Freeman, Boston, failed.
Freeman Orne, Boston, gone into insolvency.
Philip Allen & Sons, Providence, R. I., suspended.
Z. Allen, Providence, suspended on indorsed paper.
Loger & Peckuap, Palmer's Corners, Conn., assigned.
Nesmith & Co., New-York City, suspended.
Carpenter, Ide & Co., straw goods, New-York City, suspended.
Frederick G. Swan, New-York, assigned; liabilities said about $1,200,000.
Foster & Nickerson, New-York, suspended.
Joseph F. Moyses, dry goods, New-York, suspended.
Grant, Sayles & Ford, produce, New-York, suspended.
W. T. Hicks & Co., New-York, suspended.
Wetzlar & Taussig, New-York, failed.
Walker P. Jones, liquors, New-York, suspended.
William J. Bell & Co., bankers, New-York, suspended.
Frost & Pierce, hats, New-York, suspended.
Bayard & Treadwell, liquors, New-York, suspended.
G. H. Swords, Walton & Co., hardware, New-York, suspended.
C. B. Conant, Dodge & Co., hardware, New-York, suspended.
Thomas Douglass, hardware, New-York, assigned to Charles Douglass and John M. Eager.
Carpenter & Fullerton, New-York, assigned; caused, it is said, by failure of Acker & Harris.
Struss & Emanuel Brothers, New-York, failed.
Somson & Meyer, New-York, suspended.
Stephen Potter, lumber, New-York, assigned.
Geo. W. Atwater, New-York, suspended.
Rich & Loutrel, New-York, suspended.
Clark, Guthrie & Sturgis, Buffalo, suspended.
E. K. Bruce, Buffalo, failed.
Wm. Penfield, Buffalo, failed.
Platt & Perrine, Rochester, assigned.
Orange Catlin, Rochester, failed.
Justin Forbes, Mount Morris, failed and assigned.
Bank of New-Jersey, New-Brunswick, N. J., suspended.
John G. Kitchen, Newark, N. J., failed.
I. D. Hall & Co., Trenton, N. J., failed.
M. B. Canfield, Orange, N. J., suspended, and said to have compromised.
Dawson & Hancock, iron and crockery, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities very heavy.
John I. Rushton & Co., Crockery, Philadelphia, suspended.
Thomas White & Co., Straw Goods, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities said to be $300,000.
Featherhot, Montgomery & Co., Grocers, Philadelphia, failed.
W. P. & G. Hacker, Crockery, Philadelphia, suspended.
W. W. & H. Smith, Philadelphia.
Hayes & Smith, Coal, Philadelphia, suspended.
Joseph Sipka, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities *about $500,000.*
Hart, Montgomery & Co., Philadelphia, suspended.
Marple, McClure & Co., Philadelphia, suspended.
J. & W. Horrock, Dyers, Philadelphia, suspended.
Rockhill & Wilson, Clothing, Philadelphia, suspended.
Hotchkiss & Barton, Scranton, Penn., failed.
John Gommell, Petersville, Penn., failed.
P. H. Sullivan, Broker, Baltimore, Md., failed.
Michael Wessel, Cumberland, Md., failed.
Praiso & Nourse, Bankers, Washington, D. C., suspended.
Binford, Mayo & Blair, Richmond, Va., suspended.
Bohnam, Gilbertson & Co., Wheeling, Va., assigned.
James Carrigan, Charleston, S. C., suspended.
W. H. Scanlon, Wilson, Ga., failed.
S. Russell & Son, Mount Sterling, Ky., failed.
Merrit, Bisely & Co., St. Louis, Mo., suspended.
R. M. Hubbard, St. Louis, Mo., suspended.
D. Armstrong, St. Louis, Mo., suspended.
Kennard, Collins & Hughes, Bankers, Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended.
D. L. Livingston, Sandusky City, Ohio, suspended.
[illegible] Franklinton, Franklin Co., Ohio, failed and assigned.
[illegible] Attica, Ohio, failed.
J. C. Schaffer, Attica, Ohio, failed.
Scott & Nutter, Berwick, Ohio, failed.
Sloane, Lemery & Co., Toledo, Ohio, failed.
Sloane, Lemery & Co., La Porte, Ind., failed and assigned.
E. F. Farnsworth, Chicago, Ill., assigned to F. M. Williams.
G. D. Hamilton, Chicago, Ill., failed and assigned.
D. C. Morgan, Lockport, Ill., assigned.
John C. Forbes, Lake, Ill., failed.
Wm. C. Kyle, Franklin, Mich., failed.
B. Fitzpatrick, New-Baltimore, Mich., assigned.
Fowell & Sicard, Waterford, Wis., failed.
Mr. Gullen, Beloit, Wis., failed.
I. F. Lyon & Co., Fairfield, Wis., failed.
B. R. Tilton, Genoa, Iowa, suspended.
Albert & Rock, Burris, Iowa, failed.
Askew & Collis, Grandview, Iowa, failed.
M. C. Knowles, Agency City, Iowa, failed.
Charles Robinson, Toronto, C. W., suspended.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day at this office,

Present, Messrs. Ransom, Stryker, Edwin C. Litchfield, Morrison, Elisha C. Litchfield, Vermilye and Keep,

The following report was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published.

GEO. H. FORD, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company:

You have been called upon by us to meet at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the 25th inst., to elect new Directors, the members of the present Board having resigned, to take effect on that day. In order that you may have before you the proper data for such action as you may then deem necessary, we submit to you herewith a statement, marked A, showing the financial condition of the Company, as the same appears from our books, on the 1st of the present month. In presenting this statement, we deem it proper to refer briefly to the condition of the Company's affairs from the time of the consolidation of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies into one corporation, in April, 1855, until we came into office in May, 1857.

It appears from the records of this Company, that on the 4th of May, 1855, the Chief-Engineer, JOHN B. JERVIS, Esq., submitted a report made up to April 1, 1855, in which he estimated at $912,094 "the amount of money that will be required to be expended to complete the Jackson Branch and the Goshen or air line." On the 5th May, 1855, a committee of the Board, consisting of the President, (Mr. WILKINSON,) the Treasurer, (Mr. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,) and Messrs. HAMILTON, WHITE, MORGAN and ST. JOHN, was appointed to "ascertain and report as soon as practicable the total amount of additional means (over and above the present available means of the Company) which will be required to pay the floating debt, and finish the work of construction," and to "report the best method of providing such additional means, and a plan for consolidating the entire indebtedness of the Company," &c.

With the Engineer's report before them and having examined into the financial condition of the Company at that time the Committee came to the conclusion that $1,000,000, in addition to the available means then on hand, would be sufficient for the purposes; and accordingly they submitted a plan which was approved by the Board, providing for an issue of sinking fund mortgage bonds to the extent of $8,000,000, of which $5,000,000 were to be issued only in exchange for the various classes of bonds of the Company then outstanding, amounting in the aggregate to that sum. $1,250,000 were reserved for a double track, and the remaining $1,250,000 were to be sold by the Company for the purpose of providing means to finish its uncompleted works, and to pay its floating debt.

It was estimated that the bonds would not at least 60 per cent., and that they would thus produce the $1,500,000 required for these purposes. On the 11th Oct., 1855, the Chief Engineer, Mr. JERVIS, submitted a report estimating at $712,416, the amount required to complete the work on the 1st Oct., 1855.

On the 12th October, 1855, the Company issued its annual report, which contained the general financial statement, made up to the 31st July, of that year. It shows the standing of the Company at that time in General Account to have been as follows:

CONSTRUCTION.

(Including Main Line, Goshen Line, Jackson Branch, Erie and Kalamazoo Road.	
Equipment and steamboats	$11,645,298 59
Materials on hand	256,567 34
Stocks, bonds and mortgages	713,075 32
Bills receivable	343,100 31
Cash in bank, and in the hands of cashier and agents	201,106 71
To	$13,248,124 17
Capital stock	$6,928,000 00
Bonds of all classes	5,800,000 00
All other debts	431,438 71
Balance of income account	87,685 46
Total	$13,248,124 17

The Treasurer of the Company left for Europe on 17th Oct., 1855; and, with a view to provide the money required without calling upon the stockholders, the Company authorized the negotiation by him of some of its securities abroad. Sales were accordingly made by him there, and the proceeds, to the amount of $1,000,000, were remitted by him in cash to the Company.

Prima facie, then, assuming the estimates and the reports based thereon to have been correct, the funds were thus provided and paid into the treasury to finish all the works of the Company which had been undertaken at that date, and to relieve it entirely from its floating debt. It is but justice, however, to our predecessors to say that the estimates upon which their financial provisions were based were not verified by the results. From various reasons, the actual cost of the works in progress exceeded the calculations.

It appears from our books that from Oct. 1, 1855, to Sept. 1, 1857, there has been expended by this Company upon the lines embraced in said estimate $1,523,884 02 for work, labor and materials, besides $253,722 04 for interest—thus making a total of $1,777,606 06 paid on account of the work in progress Oct. 1, 1855, and which it was then estimated would be completed for $712,416. Since that time also new works have been undertaken, and new expenditures authorized.

Some of the most considerable of these we mention. Two steamboats have been built to run upon Lake Erie—one authorized at a meeting of the Board in September, 1856, Messrs. Wilkinson, Jervis, Butler, Stryker, Edwin C. Litchfield, Elisha C. Litchfield, Hamilton White, Morgan and Barron being present; the other authorized at a meeting of the Executive Committee in September, 1856, by the vote of Messrs. Wilkinson, Stryker and Hugh White, (Mr. Elisha C. Litchfield, another member of the Committee, being present and dissenting,) with the concurrence of Messrs. Jervis and Hamilton White, two members of the Board, then present and voting. Up to 1st September, inst., $377,462 25 have been expended upon said boats, and $61,419 60 has been in the same time expended for propellers.

Within the same time there has been expended $1,224,513 27 upon the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Road, including unfunded obligations not yet due, which have been assumed for that line by this Company, and which now appears as a part of our floating debt. There has also been advanced $136,000 to the Detroit and Milwaukee Road for the purpose of securing, upon favorable terms, an entry into the city of Detroit, over their track, and accommodations in their depôt for the Detroit and Toledo Road.

This latter work, first entered upon by the Directors in December, 1855, was subsequently fully authorized by the stockholders at the annual meeting in 1856. Without enumerating other items of expenditure, it will be seen that in the cases above specified nearly $2,900,000 was added to the debt of the Company, by excess of cost over estimates upon works then commenced, and by new undertakings beyond the provisions made for it in May, 1855, and which was then supposed to be a *final* liquidation and funding of the Company's obligations. On the 1st of April last, $500,000 of the Income Bonds of the Company matured and were paid, thus still further increasing the floating debt; the balance of which, on 1st of May last, when this Board took office, amounted to over $2,070,000, including in this sum about $2,465,000, stated in our report of that date as the amount of the unfunded debt, and $216,808 72 of liabilities of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Road for purchase of iron rails and duties thereon which had been assumed by this Company, but which, not having matured or been paid, had not then been entered upon our books, and were not consequently embraced in the General Statement of our liabilities, as made up by the proper officer of the Company. In this manner the actual liabilities of the Company at that time were, to that extent, but wholly unintentionally understated.

Such was the actual financial condition of the Company when the present Board took office in May last. Since that time no new works have been undertaken. By the authority of the stockholders the issue of this Company were reputiated to the extent of the stock upon which loans had been negotiated, and which had been improperly sold by the pledgees. *This involved an outlay of $105,[illegible]* and, with this exception, no expenditure of any important amount has been made or authorized by the present Board, except in carrying out and completing with the works commenced and the contracts made by their predecessors.

Of the present Board, Messrs. Ransom, Wilkinson, KEAN, GRAY and KEYSTER were first connected with the Company at the election in April last, and Mr. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, although a Director previously, had been absent from the country since October, 1856, and had no active part or actual connection with the management of the Company's affairs have until resuming a Director on the 23d day of April, 1857.

Assuming the management of the Company's affairs at a period of great pecuniary embarrassment, and in the face of a report such as we have stated it to be, the Board felt it to be their duty, and incumbent on them, to examine into the precise condition of the Company, and to ascertain the exact extent to which the stockholders were liable for the debts of the Company, and the means at their command for the payment of the same. It was ascertained that the stockholders were liable for the amount of their respective shares of the Guaranteed Stock, and that the Company had a claim against them